Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, Feburary 3, 1819.

Volume 30) (Number 1496

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay
IN EQUITY.
HENRY NORMAN and JAMES NORMAN,
BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND
JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,
AGAINST
Bartholomew Razer.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above cause, bearing date, the tenth day of November 1817, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder at the Masters Chambers in Rampart Row on Thursday, the Eleventh day of February next, at one o'Clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military Square, within the Town walls of Bombay, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield deceased, containing two hundred and fifty square yards, or thereabouts.

The Situation of the Premises have the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military Square, and also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

The Conditions of sale may be seen by applying at my Office any hour between ten and four o'Clock during the seven days preceding the sale, and the premises may be viewed at any time on application as above.

EDWARD WM. HUNT.
Master in Equity.
Bombay, 21st January, 1819.

જાહેર ખબર*

રીકાડરની કોરટમાં*

ઉકોટીમાં ફેનરી નારમેન અને જીમશ નારમેન તેનો વકીલ છે જીમીશ ગોશારન રેમીનટન* અને તેનીશામખે દાવાદાર બરશાલમાં રેજર* તેખાખે કોરટમાં કીકરી પશાર થાઇછે તારીખ ૧૦ મી નવમબર* ૧૮૧૭ અંગરેજી ઘર ૨ લીલાંઉમાં વેચવાનાંછે* અને તેબેકુ ઘરોનો ઉક લાટ કરીને ઉકઠં જ વેચશે વાશતે જે ઇ ફ્રીમત વધારીને લશે તેને આપશે* અને ઉલીલાંઉચા શે મીશતર ફ્રટની આખ્રીશમાં જરશપતવારતેદીને તા ૧૧ મી ફ્રેબરવારી આવતીઉ બારઉપર ઉકઃકલાકને અમલે* અને મીલી ટારી ઇશકોઉરંની ઇશતરીટમાં ઉકેકુ ઘરો ઉકઠાંછે* અને ઉ બે કુઘરો મરાલ મરનાર મીશતરી શ મેરી રટફ્રીલનાં કુતાં* અને ઉ બેકુંઘરોની જગો ૨૫૦ વાર ઇશકોઉરછે* અને ઉઘરો શારી ખુલી જગોમાંછે* અને ઉ ઘરો બે

તરપથી ખુલાંછે* ઉકતરપ મીલી ટારી ઇશકોઉરમાં* અને ઉકતર પ રટરફ્રીલની ગલીમાં ખુલુંછે* જેહેને ઉ ઘરો લેવાની ખાહેશ હો ઉતે લીલાંઉ થાવાથી દીન ૭ અ ગાઉ મીશતર ફ્રંટની આખ્રીશમાં આવીને શ્વારવે લીલાંઉનાં કકડીશ નથી વાકેપથઉ* કલાક ૧૦ ને અમલેથીતે કલાક ૪ નાં અમલ શ્રથી જેવારે ગમેતારે* અગર કો ઇને ઉઘરો જોવાની ખાહેશ હોઉ તો ઉપર કહેલી આખ્રીશમાંથી ર જાલઇને જોઉ* તા ૨૦ મી જાનીવારી શને ૧૮૧૯ અંગરેજી

ઇડવરડ ઉલીઅમ ફ્રંટ
આશતર ઉકોટીનો

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT
A CHOICE Assortment of Wine, Beer, and Spiritous Liquors, both in Bottles and Wood, is now selling off
AT THE
GODOWNS of Lalla Fukira,
IN
Nesbitt's Lane,
For ready Money,
AS FOLLOWS;

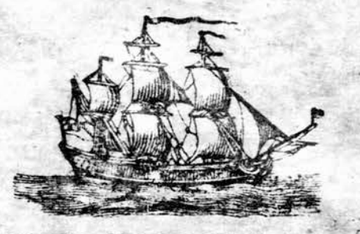
	Rs. per Doz.
SOME hundred Dozens prime Hodgson's Pale Ale	8
Do. Do. Do. packed in Baskets, ready for sending to the Outstations	9
Do. Do. Do. best Porter.	7
Some Dozens of superior Hock	30
Do. Do. Brandy.	20
Some hundred Dozens of Lisbon Wine.	12
Do. Do. Do. of Port.	12
A few hundred Dozens of India Market Madeira.	15

A few Pipes of Do. at Rs. 400 per Pipe.
Bombay, 27th January, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeate's,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 5TH INST.
A VARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, a few Books, and a capital Palankeen, good as new, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, also some Confectionary, consisting of Raspberry Jams and Jellies, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Watches, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Sallad Oil, Beer, Hollands, &c. &c. to close a concern, a few Dozens of Sparkling Champaign, also a Pair of Arab Grey Hounds.
Apollo Street, 3d February, 1819.

Advertisement.

On Saturday the 6th February,
AT THE HOUR OF NOON,
WILL BE PUT UP FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY.
In the Marine Yard
THE BRITISH SHIP



CORNWALL
BURTHEN 423 TONS,
Or thereabouts,

WITH all her Stores, and Tackle, as she at present lies, off the Dock Yard in this harbour.

The Cornwall was built at Plymouth of English Oak, is nearly all copper fastened, and was newly sheathed and coppered up to the Bends, previous to her departure from London--She is a remarkably fast sailing Ship, has a brake Poop affording spacious accommodations for Passengers, and, from her size, is well adapted for the Manilla and Eastern Trade.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and an Inventory of her Stores may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. or by applying to the Commanding Officer on board, who will also show the ship to any persons desirous of inspecting her, from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon every day prior to the Sale.

Bombay, 3d February, 1819.

Ferrar and Eduljee
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-morrow Thursday the 4th February.
AT THEIR
ROOMS
In Meadow-street:

A Teakwood Frame for a Bungalow 30 feet by 24, well calculated for the esplanade.

An improved compound microscope by Jones, 3d Ed. of the Encyclopedia Britannica in 20 volumes. A single barrel Gun with rifle barrel to fit the same stock. Some sets of books of different kinds.

A small quantity of Antiquarian drawing paper, 50 inches by 39. Sundry articles of Furniture, plate, glass ware, &c. &c.

Bombay, 3d February, 1810.

Ferrar and Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms in
MEADOW'S STREET,
On Monday next, the 8th Instant,
A GENERAL Assortment of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and China Ware, likewise about 30 Dozen of Excellent Hodgson's Beer, and 18 Dozen of Superior Old London Particular Madeira, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Country.
Bombay, 3d February, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory will be ready in a few days; but a further postponement, of the Army List is recommended by some of the most respectable of our Subscribers.
Bombay, 3d February, 1819.

BOOKS
TO BE SOLD
For Ready Money.

	Rupees.
Johnson on Tropical climates, 2d edition enlarged.	12
Madame de Stael's life of Necker.	8
The Pigeons; by the Author of the Greeks 6th edition.	4
A practical exposition of the law, relative to the Office of Justice of the Peace by Wm. Dickenson Esq. in two Vol.	30
Napoleon his own historian,	4
Leckies Historical researches,	6
MacLeod's voyage of the Alceste,	10
58th No. of the Edinburgh Review.	4

Inquire of RAGOBA DAMULJEE.
Bombay, 3d February, 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT an adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held this day, at my Office at 12 o'Clock noon.
B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.
BOMBAY,
MEADOW'S STREET.
Feb. 3d 1819.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
A Serviceable Horse

EITHER FOR BUGGY OR SADDLE
WARRANTED sound in every sense of the word, with a strong Bombay built Buggy, two sets of Harness, a spare set of Wheels, a set of Spring Slings, and a Riding Saddle and Bridle.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. D. Cameron, Proprietor of the Bombay Tavern.
Bombay, 3d February, 1819.

ACARD.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE ALMANAC, and MEMORANDUM BOOKS for 1819 are ready for delivery, as also a Sheet Almanac, price one Rupee Each.
Bombay, 3d February 1819.

Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 3d February 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JANUARY 1819.

MAJOR J. MOODIE, of the 2d 6th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Bussorah for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three months from the date of his embarkation.

Captain W. H. Stanley, Paymaster in the Northern Division of Guzerat, having been compelled to leave his station for the recovery of his health, is allowed to remain at Bombay so long as may be necessary for its re-establishment.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointments by Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope in order dated 2d ultimo, of Lieutenant Foster of the Artillery to act as Line Adjutant to the detachment which marched against Lohaur, and Lieut. Stamper of the 2d 7th Regiment Native Infantry to conduct the duties of the commissariat, during the employment of the detachment on that Service.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th JANUARY, 1819.

Surgeon Armstrong having returned to the Presidency, is directed to resume charge of the offices of Marine Surgeon and Surgeon to the Native General Hospital.

Instances having lately occurred of the issue, on indents from Barrack Masters of supplies which were not authorized by the Regulations of Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in all ordinary cases the Barrack Masters at Subordinate stations of the Army shall forward their Indents to the Quarter Master General of the Army for the information of the Military Board, before the stores are issued, and also on occasions where stores are required on emergency, they are, with the least practicable delay, to transmit a duplicate indent thro' the same channel.

The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Major Aitchison, Military Auditor General at this Presidency, by the Government order of the 18th of March last, is extended for a further period of Six Months from the 29th instant.

Lieutenant Charles William Mackintosh, of 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH JANUARY, 1819

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Hathway to act as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency.

The services of Lieutenant Cazalet, of the 2d - 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, in the Commissariat Department at Poona, to which he was temporarily appointed in General order of the 18th of May last, being no longer requisite, he is relieved from that duty.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 28th Surgeon Wm. Panton, 1st Light Cavalry from Savendroog.

30th Lieutenent Watson, 17th Dragoons from Kaira.

Ditto Captain Hicks, Auxiliary Troops from Sea.

31st Lieutenant Wm. Henderson, Pay Master M. E. from Deckan.

Ditto Cornet John Smith, 5th light Cavalry from Madras.

February 1st Captain E. G. Taylor, 22d Dragoons from Surat.

Ditto Lieutenant T. Blundell, ditto ditto.

Ditto Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock, Pioneers from Campoly.

Ditto Lieutenant H. Dunbabin, Pioneers ditto.

2d Captain Swanston, Poonah Auxiliary Horse from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—January 28th, Captain Lewis Auxiliary Horse, to Poona.

Ditto Cornet John Brooks 2d Cavalry, to Kaira.

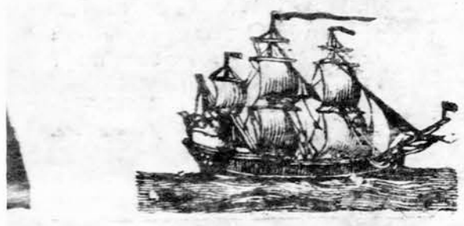
29th Lieutenant Forster, 2d-10th Regt. to Baroda.

31st Captain Tovey, 2d, Regiment to Poonah.

Ditto Ensign J. Jopp Engineers, di to.

February 1st Lieutenant Thomas Leighton, Fort, Adjutant, to Surat.

2d Lieutenant John Farquharsoa, 5th Regiment B. N. I. to Kandeish.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 27th Portuguese Brig Caçador, Commander J. J. de Noronha, from Macao, left 29th November.

Ditto Grab Ship Salamutty Savoy, Nacqudah Moossajee Ebram, from Bengal left 5th December.

29th Ship Eclipse (Free Trader,) Captain Cogill, from Calcutta, left 26th December.

30th Grab Ship Asia Felix, Nacqudah Moossajee Cassim, from Bengal, left the 28th December.

Ditto Ship Aurora Free Trader, Captain P. Earl, from Colombo, left 10th January.

31st Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shack Dawood, from Malwan.

Passengers per Eclipse.

Captain Hicks, Bombay Establishment, Mr. Lupicien Barreto Pinto, Free Mariner, Master Henry Atkinson, for England.

Passenger by Aurora.

R. T. Furlong, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—January 27th The H. C. Cruizer Theris, Lieutenant Thomas Tanner, to Malwan.

28th Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy, to Surat.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Malgrave Castle, Captain Ralph, for London.

Ship Jessy, Captain Landale for Suez.

Ship Sophia, Captain Edwin, for Bussorah.

Fatel Karim, Captain Keys, for ditto.

Ship Francis Warden, Capt. Stately, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Malabar, Orlando,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Aurora,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann,	Francis Warden,
Asia Felix,	Lowjee,
Bannerman,	Sullimany,
Cumbrian,	Milford,
Castlereagh,	Glenelg,
Helen,	Sophia,
Lovely Tish,	Fatel Kureem,

BENGAL SHIPS.

Jessy, Kurrimbux,

FREE TRADERS.

Malgrave, Castle	Cornwall.
Eclipse,	Aurora,

PORTUGUESE.

Caçador, brig.

ARABS.

Rehmanee,	Seton, Grab,
Ahmedy, Grab,	Salamutty Savoy, Grab,

BENGAL.

At Kedgeree.

ARRIVALS.—January 4 Ship Jane, T. Maughan, from Greenock, 21st July, the Cape of Good Hope, the 28th October.

5. Lord Minto, G. Cheine, from Bencoolen, the 28th November.

6. John Bull, J. Bean, from Penang, the 8th December.

9. Travancore Captain J. Boog, from Cochin, 30th November, and Allepee, 9th December.

French Ship Alexander, Captain J. Gaussiran, from Bourdeux 11th August.

Off Calcutta.

The Jane.

PASSENGERS.

PER TRAVANCORE.

Mrs. Robinson, The Reverend Mr. Robinson, and Mr. William Ritchie, Merchant.

From Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—January 2. Ship Ganges, P. Falconer, to complete her Cargo for Bombay.

Phœnix, J. Thompson, for London, via Madras.

3. Hippolita, W. M. Hill, for Malta.

5. Hydrossy, Abuboker, (Arab,) for the Malabar Coast.

Brig Cherub, J. Davis, (American,) for Boston.

6. Ship Titus, J. F. Beck, (French,) for Bourdeaux.

7 Cerberus, A. Fotheringham, for London, via Madras and Bombay.

Brig Caudry, Nacoda, for Cannanore.

8. Brig Haldane, D. Wilson, for Batavia.

Brig Prime, Captain W. Lewis, for Penang

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 9 TH INSTAT.

Diamond Harbour.

Coming to Town the Lady Flora.

Remain.—The David Scott, Cambridge, Spanish Ship St. Julian, Portuguese Ship Eneas, the Ganges and Phœnix, also the Cerberus, outward bound.

Kedgeree.

Passed down.—The Hippolyta, American Brig Cherub and Hydrossy.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Phœnix and Astell, also the extra Ship Northampton.

Saugur.

Remain.—The outward bound Ships Coldstream and Sovereign, also the Portuguese Ship Marquis de Anjenja and Leal Portuguez.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 1st of February, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable Dr. Barnes, Archdeacon of Bombay, Benjamin Phillips Esq. of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, and second Member of the Medical Board, to Miss Harriett Draper.

BIRTH.—On the 1st February, the Lady of the Reverend Robert Baynes, L. L. D. of a Daughter.

[redacted]

DEATHS.—On Thursday the 28th Inst. Capt. Moore Scott, H. M. 67th Regt. sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Dapoorie, on the 29th January, after a short but severe attack of Fever, Mrs. Caroline Lodwick. A fond and faithful Wife; an anxious, affectionate mother. In her the best and warmest feelings of the Heart, were blended with the never-ceasing solicitude of a tender Parent, and a sincere Friend.

Whilst the deep regret of those who loved her, is soothed by the recollection, that she is called to receive her high reward, her Memory will be Sacred to all who value and revere those sterling *Domestic Virtues*, which shed the brightest lustre on the Female character.

On the 1st February, Lieutenant Colonel George Llewellin, of the Honorable Company's Service, and Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry on this Establishment, a zealous and deserving officer, much regretted by a large circle of friends.

[redacted]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At the Residence of the Governor of Serampore, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, A. Schafflitzky de Muckadell, Esq. to Miss Frances Rankeen.

On the 3d instant at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. Wm. Soubise, to Miss Flora Ware.

On Friday morning, the 14th ultimo, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. to Miss Ann Wood Bailey.

BIRTHS.—On Thursday, the 7th instant in Tank-Square, the Lady of James W. Taylor, Esq. of a Son.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. B. Barber, jun. of a Son.

On the 24th ultimo, the Lady of James Meik, Esq. Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore, of a Daughter.

At Lohargong, on the 21st ult. the Lady of Lieut. Col. Rose, Commanding the 1st Batt. 14th Nat. Inf. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 30th of Nov. the Lady of the Rev. R. Vaughan, of a Son.

At Vizagapatam, on the 5th Nov. the Lady of Captain Miller 46th Foot, of a Daughter.

On the 4th instant, at Chandernagore, the Lady of Lieut. R. K. Erskine, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Barrackpore, Lieut. Charles Ellison, of the 22d Regt. N. I. an excellent officer, and much regretted by his acquaintances.

At Chinsurah, whither she had gone for the recovery of her health, after a lingering illness, on the 29th ult. the Lady of Richard Francis, Esq. aged 36 years.

On the 2d instant, at the advanced age of 72 years, Mrs. Varthony Johannes, deeply and sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On the 4th instant, at the house of W. Poe, Esq. in Garden Reach, the Lady of —— Harington, Esq of the Madras Civil Service—deeply regretted.

On the same day, Henry, the Infant son of Mr. B. Barber, junior.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On Thursday the 14th Instant, at Vepery, by the Reverend Dr. Allan, Lieutenant John Wright, 2d Bat. 20th Regt. N. I. to Elizabeth, Daughter of the late Major General Innes of this Establishment.

EUROPE DEATH.

On the 6th July last, Lucy, the Daughter of Captain Rundall, Deputy Military Auditor General at Madras, aged 4 years.

HORÆ FALCONERIA.

CHAMPANS.—Dr. Burney says are small flat bottom vessels, used by the Chinese and Japanese, they have one mast rigged as the main mast of a Junk with a single sail made of Caw, they seldom exceed 80 tons burden, are constructed without iron or nails & are unfit for rough weather.

This ought to be written Sam pan, literally *three planks*, to which must be added that the smallest boats are only so named & that this appellation is more used by strangers than by the Chinese themselves, who though they refer to the union of three planks, as the invention of Boat or Ship building, have an appropriate name for all of their numerous boats, of whom all use sails made of straw or reed mats. It is pretty generally beleived that the Chinese vessels are not nailed; this is very wide from the truth, for though they certainly do not use iron, with the profusion, that we do, yet their vessels are all substanially nailed in the bottom; through not so much in their upper works.

COOKSWAIN or COXEN.—Falconer say is the officer who manages and steers, a boat, and has the command of the boats crew, &c. &c. to which the Dr. Burney, has added, that he has a whistle to call and encourage his men. This was once the case we believe but even in Falconers, time it must have been left off in the English service, though some of the northern European nations still continue its use.

COMPASS.—Mariners Compass, this article is much enlarged upon by Dr. Burney but nothing new is said of its invention or of its having been used in India, long before it was in Europe.

The invention of this useful instrument is like many others useful inventions lost in conjecture; though Europeans claim it, yet it is still certain that the Chinese were acquainted with before it found its way to Europe, where it was most likely introduced by Marco Paulo, between the year 1260 & 1302. the very familiar use the Chinese make of it, & the very expeditious manner in which they manufacture them, proves the long acquaintance they have had with it. In a street in the Suburbs, of Canton known to Europeans by the name of Looking Glass, alley are five shops, where they make & sell Compasses & Sun Dials, of two or three different shapes and sizes, those shops do not contain less than 15000 ready made Compasses and Sun Dials, more perhaps than are to be found ready made, in the Uuited Kingdoms, of Great Britain, and Ireland. Large masses of Loadstone are seen in these shops, and a constant succession of buyers appear. But the Chinese Compasses are rude and simple in the extreme, a piece of round wood of from 4 to 6 Inches diameter, and an inch in thickness, is excavated in the center, to a circle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and half an inch deep, a little needle is stuck upright in the centre, on which the Magnet is hung, the South pole of which is marked with a little red paint, from which the instrument asumes its name of Tong nam ching or needle pointing to the South, the wood is painted yellow, and black circles are drawn and the space between occupied by the different phases of the moon; the reigning winds are noticed, & many superstious characters relating to the burial of the dead are introduced, the needle is covered by a piece of glass under which are stretched cross pieces of red thread, denoting only the cardinal points, for they have no Cards, and seldom mention more when talking of the wind, or of the Ships course, than the cardinal point, and the intermediate one of N E. S. W. &c.

Compasses are also manufactured at Surat, but these are evidently a clumsy imitation of the European, though we can hardly suppose that the Arabians who visited China in the ninth century, or those Indian Ships which were found by De Gama at Melinda, in 1494, had not these instruments.

The Arabians and the nations of Scind and Guzerat have names for every point of the Compass as well as the Malays, and they divide them into 32 points, in the same manner as they are divided in Europe.

Sir John Chardin however though the Indian compass, had been brought from Europe, more from his informer calling it by the Italian name of Bousole, than, from any other coincidence.

Nautical Notices.

We give publicity to the following communication adressed to the Editors of all the public papers in India, but forbear making any comment on it; and in lamenting the necessity of the appeal, we have no doubt that Captain Maxwell, will as soon as the matter is brought to his notice, do that justice to Captain Ross; he so eminently deserves.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Editors of public papers at the different Presidencies in India.

On my return to this port after a long absence on the duties of my survey, I found in the Asiatic Journal for September 1817, a statement respecting the loss of His Matesty's Ship Alceste, so derogatory to my professional character and injurious to the interests of commerce and navigation by the misrepresentations in point of fact which it conveys, that I feel persuaded you will do me the justice of giving an equal degree of publicity through your paper to my explanation, as to the crimination it conveys, a measure the more necessary for me to require at your hands that this, injurious and unfounded statements (for so I must call them) are in the work so blended with the Narative respecting Captain Maxwell's Court-Martial, that it must appear to every reader (although not so expressed) that they had been brought forward as evidence, and admitted as proof upon that occasion.—(Extract.)

"The Ship had no more sail on her than enabled her to withstand an unfavorably strong current and the very track she was pursuing was laid down for the Ship by Lieutenant Ross of the Bombay Marine, who had been ten years surveying the China Seas.

When Captain Maxwell, in the end of January 1817, and immediately previously to his quitting China acquainted me with his purpose to take the passage by Gaspar Strait, I had not surveyed them, having only now returned from completing that duty. In reply to the reference for my advice which he honored me with, I could not speak from my own experience and investigation but respecting the Sunken Rock four miles to the westward of Pulo Leat, that being the only point I had examined in 1813. I furnished him with the best & latest Chart of those Straits, Captain Lestock Wilson's; and besides that a plan by Mr. H. Hall Master of His Majesty's Ship Orlando, of the West side of Pulo Leat, on which is clearly delineated the situation of the wreck of the Portuguese Ship Amelia, lsot there in the spring of 1816. what I farther said was to impress him with the necessity of care when entering Gaspar Strait from the Northward because of the unexplored Magdalen Shoal; to offer to thim my advice if the weather was thick, to get a sight of St. Barbe's Island, and to regulate the Ships way so as to discover Gaspar Island during the day time, and to pass to the Eastward of it guarding him when shapeing his course for the Strait against a rapid current described by all accounts to set down on the N. W. point of Pulo Leat. to which current the loss of the Amelia was attributed. I farther mentioned the having once in the H. C. Ship Discovery passed along the West side of Pulo Leat, in a track distant about three miles from that Island when I had met with no danger.

Such was my communication to Captain Maxwell, Captain Wilsons chart marks a three pronged Reef extending one and a quarter miles off the North point of Pulo Leat, with dangers on the West side to a mile and three quarters distance, Mr. Hall's plan describes the Reefs on the Western side with the

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Amelia's Wreck. With what justice then can the track that was followed be said to have been pointed out by me. If what I said of having met with no danger at three miles distance from the land be construed into the having pointed out a track, I must add, that had that direction been followed, a safe Channel and from seventeen to twenty-five fathoms water would have been found, but the fact is that His Majesty's Ship Alceste was lost upon a well known Reef which I ascertained by repeated and careful admeasurement to be only one and one third Geographical Miles from the North end of Pulo Leat, and fifteen yards distant from the still very visible wreck of the Portuguese Ship Amelia (at least it was so in May last) so far am I from being accountable in any way for the misfortnne, that if Captain Wilson's Chart and Mr. Hall's plan (the documents furnished by me) had been relied on as guides, or had my verbal communications been attended to, they would all have equally served to avert the loss of His Majesty's Ship.

The preceding observations will also fully serve as answer to another communication published in the Asiatic Journal of September 1817, said there to have been made by an officer to Mr. Horsburgh in which the Shipwreck is stated to have taken place in the "fair open Channel."

The document which accompany this may remain with you, either for your justification should this statement be called in question, or if that is suitable to your plan, for publication in your paper, especially in so far as relates to the precise situation bearings and distances of particular points from the wreck of the Alceste and of the Reef on which she was lost, I may add that so far is the misfortune adverted to from having increased the difficulties of the Navigation of Gaspar's Straits (which impression Mr. Horsburgh's rather precipitate notice is calculated to convey) that with common care it well be found as easy as that of any other outlet of the China Sea.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) DAN. ROSS,
Commander Bombay Marine and Surveyor of the China Sea.

MACAO, 1st August 1818.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st January, 1819.

Honorable Company's Ships,	3	2183
Free Traders,	25	12188
Country Ships employed,	49	17996
Country Ships for Sale or wanting Freight,	21	7539
American Vessels,	8	2331
French Vessels,	6	2817
Spanish Vessels,	1	1053
Portuguese Vessels,,	4	1648
Danish Vessels,	1	353
Arab Vessels,	23	8339
Total	141	56447

The Ship that passed the port on Sunday, is supposed to be the Portuguese Ship Amelia bound to Goa, from Surat, and eventually to Europe.

Since our last some Free Traders from Bengal and other parts have made their appearance but as they have been previously chartered, but little alteration has taken place with respect to freight.

Several Ships are now loading chiefly with China produce for the Gulf of Persia, and one for the Red Sea,

The Mulgrave Castle, Capt. Ralph will sail about the end of the week, we understand she tonches at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Honourable Company's Cruizer Sylph with the after packet reached Tellichery on the 18th instant, which day the Henry Porcher sailed for England.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 3d FEBRUARY, 1819.

The contents of our small supply of English papers are already pretty nigh exhausted, and the Frankfort Journals have also been gleaned of every thing interesting; but we still look forward to the Jemima, or some later ship for the details of many articles only hinted at. With respect to a war with America, which we deprecate, in common with every well disposed person, we are surprised to see, so much croaking, and lament when we see it re-echoed by the Journals of the Sister presidencys; according to these gentlemen peace with America, is the *supreme good* and war with them, the greatest misfortune that can befall us. We have however neither leisure or inclination, to wade though all the evils they have conjured up, in the shape of loss of the carrying trade, the seizing of our honest seamen, by the ruffian hands of press gangs, the rising of insurances, and a thousand other hideous forms which only exsist in the heads of the writers. A paragraph or two as a specimen will however be found under our Calcutta head.

The Races as before announced, commenced on Monday evening, and we may venture to affirm that the gallantry of the Managers has been amply rewarded; for a more brilliant assemblage of Fair Ladies, we have seldom witnessed.

The evening afforded excellent sport, and Mr. Remington's Cup was carried off in high stile, by Mr. Warden's, Grey Arab Horse Dapooree. The cup which is of Silver Gilt and richly embossed, was presented to the Victor, by Lady Grant Keir, who in a neat and appropriate speech gave her congratulations, to which Mr. Warden replied in a manner that called forth such plaudits as made the *Welkin roar*. The Cup was then filled to the brim and drained amidst loud and repeated huzzas.

The Give and Take of 50 £ from the Fund and five Gold Mohurs each, was easily won by Captain Lichfield's Grey Arab Horse, Governor.

Owing to the excellent arrangements, of the Stewards, not the smallest confusion took place, or accident occurred; one of the Riders was however thrown, but sustained little injury.

It is a pleasing to task to us to be enabled to state from undoubted authority that the commerce of this place is fast returning to its legitimate channels, the returns from China have realised fair profits and have been readily purchased for transit, to the Gulf of Persia as well as the interior and we may daily look forward to the extension of this branch not only to Guzerat and the Deccan, but to Candeish Ougein and Malwa.

Seerghur is about to be invested by the force under General Doveton. We are informed that his majesty's 67th regiment, is daily expected at this presidency.

The weather during the last week has been seasonable and the horticultural pursuits of our Amateurs have a flourishing aspect, Cauliflowers, Brocoli and most of the Brassica tribe are now in abundance and in some situations, the Strawberies promise a plentifull crop, with regard to the Potatoe we still want instruction, and we believe none are raised on the Island, though our supplies are abundant, from Surat.

The range of the Thermometer for this last month has been from 56 at 6 a. m. to 80 at Noon.

By private letters from Malwan we learn that the Regent of the Sawunt Warree state, Dhoorga bhae, died on the 16th instant; but the cause of her death is not mentioned. Chundroba, one of the principal chiefs under that Government, has arrived at Warree and assumed the powers of Regent for the young prince, who is still a minor. This chief is understood to have disapproved throughout of the proceedings lately adopted by the Warree government, and we are therefore led to augur that our relations with that government will very soon be arranged in an amicable manner. Maj. Gen. Sir Wm. G. Keir, the commander of our force in that quarter was to pass the Warree frontier on the 25th Instant.

Bombay Courier.

It is reported that the expedition to the North Pole, is about to return not having been able to attain a higher Latitude than 82 degrees, our sentiments relative to this subject have been so often repeated in our columns that they must be well known to our readers; we by no means wish to exult, however in this discomfiture, or damp the ardour for new discoveries; we only wish to see them directed to proper objects.

Within the United States of America, there are stated to be 868, Churches chapels and meeting houses with 710 ordained ministers and 422 licensed preachers.

The latest accounts from St. Helena continue to mention the circumstance of the sailor making his way to the residence of Buonaparté. It was also reported on the island, that in consequence of representations from Napoleon, or from other circumstances, he would shortly quit Longwood, & reside at a Mr. Leech's farm, which had been, or was about to be, purchased for his future residence. The latter is situated to the westward of the only landing place on the island, about three or four miles in the interior. The only access to it is a winding way up the Ladder-hill, at the top of which is a strong battery. The accounts state, that it was considered by every person not only the most pleasant residence on the island, but that all chance of escape was rendered impossible, as any person approaching could be seen at a great distance; and as there was only one path, a few sentinels would be sufficient for the purpose of guarding it. The fortification Ladder-hill are represented to be of the most commanding description, large cannon looking nearly perpendicular down both on the narrow pass and also towards the sea. Some of them are 32 and 44 pounders; they are swung in chains, and could on the instant be levelled at any object, however much below the range of the guns. By means of a telegraph at the house of Mr. Leuch, communications could be had in a few seconds with the Governor's house, or with any part of the island. The greatest attention continued to be paid to all vessels sailing from the island. On its being made known by signal that a vessel is about to sail from the island, the officer on duty makes himself sure that Buonaparté is at his residence, or, to speak in the language of the island, "he sights him." The signal is then made for the vessel to depart, and if she does not instantly heave her anchor, the batteries commence firing, and continue till the vessel has cleared the bay.—

Calcutta.

The arrival of the ship Alexander, from Bordeaux, and the Bark Caraibe from Nantes, announced in yesterday's report, has not yet furnished us with English news of a later date than that received by the Jane. The former quitted Nantes, on the 8th of August, and the latter left Bordeaux on the 11th of the same month, at which time, they were not likely to be in possession of news from London much beyond the 25th of July; and the Greenock Papers received, extend to the 17th, from the metropolis, and to the 20th, from the port itself. Of foreign news we have, however, obtained some items, which will be found under their respective heads.

Comberbach versus Croft.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, in this Case, for a rule to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against Patrick Maitland, Esq. the present Sheriff of Calcutta, for not executing the writ of *capias ad respondendem*, issued against the Defendant.—Rule Nisi granted.

We give this extract from the Geenock Herald of the 20th of July, in the writer's own words:

Free Press in India.—From private letters we learn a very novel fact, and which will be productive of incalculable result. There has long been a great and increasing population in India—the descendants of Europeans from Indian mothers and their progeny. Many of them are well educated, and people of considerable property; and latterly, they have been studiously investigating what are their rights as free-born British subjects. They have commenced a Newspaper to facilitate the objects of their inquiry, a measure which has excited no small degree of alarm in a country where the Supreme Government has been, till lately, in the habit of dispensing very summary judgment on all who presumed to talk of a free press. In fact the individual who would have ventured, a few years ago, to publish any thing, not approved by the servants of the Government in that quarter, would have been instantly shipped off for England.

On inquiry it has been found that the rights of this mixed race are so completely guarded by the last Charters granted to the Company, that it is not in the power of the Indian Government to adopt summary measures against these free-press men; the race in question being expressly put under the protection of the Courts of Judicature, and their rights secured as British subjects amenable only to the British law.

In this dilemma, the question under discussion by those who regret this extension of a free Press in India, when the letters came away, was—Whether they should oppose the free Journals, by establishing counter Journals? or, by occupying the columns of those before printed with the license of the Government, with counter statements and arguments.

We rejoice at the prospect which this event holds out for the benefit of mankind. All public measures in India will now be openly canvassed as they ought to be. Europe will no longer be abused with mystified statements and direct falsehoods respecting the Eastern Hemisphere, and the Natives will receive that instruction which a free Press and a free Trade never fail to dispense where these blessings are secured to the people.

By a war with America, the first evil that would ensuse would be to cut off from us the whole of the direct trade between Great Britain and the United States, the balance of which is always highly in favor of the former, and thus to throw our manufactories into that state of stagnation which would raise in its starving districts a formidable obstacle to the internal tranquillity of the country, if not indeed an open rebellion not to be quelled without bloodshed, and eventually productive perhaps of all the horrors of a civil war.

Our seamen, who now navigate the merchant ships of England at low wages, would be seized by the ruffian hands of press gangs, and dragged into a service, to which they have, since their release from it, shewn no disposition willingly to return, and foreigners at advanced wages to supply their place. This itself would form a very heavy tax on a commerce now reduced within narrower limits than before.

But the greatest evil would be the instantaneous and enormous rise in the rate of maritime insurances. During a war with all Europe combined, the insurance by sea seldom or ever amounted to twenty per cent in the most perilous times, and on the most hazardous voyages, because our naval superiority was so great, as to enable us to sweep the Ocean of our enemies, and both convoys and running ships passed over the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean and the Baltic Seas, with comparative security.

Mr. Metcalfe reached the Presidency on the evening of the 30th ultimo, in the short space of eleven days only from Delhi, though several interruptions occurred on the way, & deviations were in some instances made from the straitest road.

The Honorable C. M. Ricketts, Esq. Member of Council, who is on the eve of quitting India, will have a public

dinner given to him by the mercantile body of Calcutta, on the 15th instant, as a testimony of their sense of his attention to the commercial interests of the Port, during his public service.

The musical party given by Mrs. Buller on Tuesday last, was brilliantly attended, and productive of the highest gratification to the lovers of harmony. The selection of the pieces was most judiciously made, and while the instrumental performance might safely be pronounced as equal to any thing heard in the private parties even of London, there were some of the most beautiful songs of Cimarosa and other Italian masters sung with a sweetness and a grace that reminded one of Italy rather than of India.

Saugor Island.—The task of clearing this spot has commenced, under the superintendance of Dr. Dunlop, and promises to go on rapidly. The grass and brush-wood of the thick jungles have been found to be already sufficiently dry, even at this early part of the season, to be capable of being burnt down, and accordingly a large portion of it has been set fire to and consumed. As the dry season advances and the northerly winds become steady and strong, the whole may be found to yield perhaps to this powerfully destroying agent, and nothing will then remain but to grub up the roots and commence the cultivation of the soil. This, if it be found effectual over every part of the Island, will render the task more expeditious, and to be accomplished with less labour, than has been calculated on, and would be therefore of much greater advantage to be pursued than the plan of cutting down the trees and disposing of, them for fire-wood. This would be an operation that would perhaps barely pay for the labour employed on it, and would be attended with certain delay whereas, if the jungle can be destroyed by fire, the work will be expeditiously done, the ashes, of the drywood and the unburnt fragments of the green vegetable substances, will improve the soil, and cultivation may be spread over the whole of the Island in the course of a year or two.

[*Cal. Journal.*

Letter dated Multra, 25th Dec. 1818.

The Seiks and Afghans are fighting in the Peishawar Country, and Runjeet Singh, although at first successful, is likely to be obliged to retreat across the Indus. No news yet of Shah Sujaat ul Mulk: if he gets safe back, and is able to unite his Countrymen, he may ere long return Runjeet Sing's visit at Lahore, and I should be glad of it; for bad as the Afghans are, the Seikhs are much worse.

"The changes at Delhi you will have heard, long ere this reaches you."

Doubts appear to be entertained of the authenticity of the *Desátir*, a work, from which we published some extracts in our paper of the 28th ultimo. An analytical examination of this work is promised in the next *Government Gazette*, "with a "comparison between the language, in "which, it is said to have been originally "written, and the Persian translation, "from which the English version is "made." Should the pretensions of this work, to a genuine character, be successfully attacked, it will afford matter of surprise, that those who have long been apprised of the existence of the original manuscript, have not had their suspicions awakened; for we believe there are some Oriental scholars at Bombay, whose érudition and researches have scarcely been exceeded by any on this side of India: and the respectable character of the translator, conveys the strongest assurance, that if the *Desátir* is *not* a genuine production, *he* has not been enabled to detect the imposition. Indeed, if the manuscript was purchased by the translator's father, in the manner described in the preface: this fact would almost exclude the belief of its having been fabricated; for it is difficult to imagine, why any man capable of writing the chapters which the *Desátir* contains, should have taken so much trouble, without any apparent object: or why after completing his labours, he should have allowed his work to fall into the hands of a Bookseller,—to take its chance of being sold to the first Parsee from Bombay, who might visit Isfahan. We shall abstain from further remark, until we see the grounds on which the character of the work is to be assailed.

Yesterday evening, about half past six o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in Mr. BRIGHTMAN's Cotton Screw House near the Armenian Ghaut, which consumed every thing within the premises, and threatened destruction to the valuable property in the neighbourhood. The flames had reached the doors of the adjoining large godown, but by the vigorous and praiseworthy exertions of the people, who had gathered to the spot, the cotton and cordage that were inside were removed, and a stop was put to the conflagration. To the activity of Mr. HOGG, the Magistrate, and many other gentlemen who attended, the greatest credit is due, and the success that crowned their endeavours, must furnish them a source of real gratification.

[*Guardian.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Mirror,

MR. EDITOR.

You are a professed dealer in information, permit me, therefore, to apply to you for a little, on a subject, on which, as you will presently see, my peace of mind materially depends.

You must know, Sir, that I have been in the Honorable Company's service about ten years, have been what is commonly called lucky in promotion, that is to say. I have crawled up the list sufficiently quick to give me a prospect of attaining the Regimental rank of Captain, should I still continue to rise at the same rate, by the time I attain the age of fifty or fifty-five years.—A comfortable prospect; you will say—but, I assure you, I had long been reconciled to it, and calling to mind the vulgar adage, 'what can't be cured, must be endured,' had, in spite of treasure escorts in the rains, death of cattle, destruction of tents by North-westers and white ants, empty coffers, and a long list of miseries ordinary and extraordinary, to which we poor devils of Subs are subject, discarded care, or thought rather, and used until within the last month or two, to sit down to my shoulder of Kid and sour Madeira with great complacency and very good appetite—But alas! Sir, a letter from Calcutta containing a report that *Five new Regiments* were ordered to be raised, caused such a tumult of my spirits, as convinced me that what I had mistaken for resignation was only a kind of hopeless apathy; for no sooner had I heard the above report, than I started up, seized the Bengal Directory, pen, ink, and paper, made the promotions, removals, &c. entirely to my own satisfaction, and with these and a few fancied resignations, &c. among my seniors, had contrived to make my prospect so pleasing, that I could not help exclaiming aloud, 'Thank G—d I shall be a Captain yet before I am grey headed.' A friend of mine entering just at that moment, enquired the cause of this transport, and on being made acquainted with it, destroyed at once my air-built fabric, by informing me that *he* had received a letter from a friend of his at Benares, who assured him that the report was entirely unfounded.

Thus were the bright visions of hope destroyed, the chilling blast of disappointment struck me dumb, my pen fell from my hand, my under jaw dropped, my friend fearing that I was about to faint, bestowed a hearty thwack between my shoulders, which soon brought back my recollection.—But my tranquility had received a rude shock, which it was not suffered to recover, for next day the former report was confirmed by a letter from Bareilly; then was I again buoyed up with hope; but the day after, it was contradicted by one from Gorruckpore, and again I was sunk in despair.—These alternations have been continued, ever since—I have been harrassed by them until I am no longer the same man, my countenance is tinged with a yellow hue, and my appetite is gone.

I sit down to my shoulder of Kid and sour Madeira with loathing and abhorrence. I have actually been reduced in weight upwards of eleven pounds, and unless you can put a stop to my anxiety in your next publication, I shall certainly fret myself into a consumption—by which the service will lose a promising officer, and you a subscriber to your newspaper.

Your's Obediently,

A SUB,

Gaping for Promotion.

Bundelcund, 10th December 1818.

Madras Gazette.—January 9, 1819.

Madras,

JANUARY 16TH 1819.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. P. Grant, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

H. M. Ship *Minden*, Captain C. B. Patterson, anchored in the roads yesterday morning, from Penang the 2d January. By this opportunity, we received Prince of Wales Island Gazettes, down to the date of her departure, but they are chiefly filled with extracts, which have long since been before our readers.

Sir Stamford Raffles, (Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlborough) and Lady Raffles, had arrived at Penang from Calcutta on the 30th ultimo, on board the H. C. Cruizer *Nearchus*.

The preceding day, Major Farquhar, late Resident and Commandant at Malaca landed from on board the *Ganges*.

The New Church at Penang, was opened for the first time for the performance of Divine service, on Christmas day. The edifice is said to be built on the model of St. George's Church at Madras, and was constructed under the superintendence of Captain Smith of the Royal Engineers.

The arrival of the Ships *General Hewitt, Lord Keith, Asia*, and *Sibbald*, was reported in Wednesday's Supplement, where will also be found lists of the Passengers by those Ships. The *Sibbald* proceeded to Calcutta on Wednesday.

The Ship *Edmonstone*, Captain Laird, from Calcutta the 26th ultimo, and bound to Bombay, arrived in the roads on Tuesday.—As also the *General Palmer*, on the 11th, from Calcutta the 22d ultimo.

Passengers by the Edmostone:—Mrs. Pilford, and six Children; Mrs. Campbell; Captain Pilford, H. M. 67th Regt.; Mr. MacMahon, and three Parsees.

By the General Palmer: Captain Truscott, and Mr. Martin.

Since the suppression of the Kandian Rebellion, the Ceylon Journals have become totally destitute of interest. We have news from Colombo of the 26th December.—The Governor has received another address, on the 23d from the Dutch Inhabitants, of *Matura*, to which His Excellency replied in a suitable manner.

The Criminal Session for the District of Colombo, had opened on the 15th ultimo before the Honorable Henry Byrne, Puisne Justice, and the proceedings were closed on the 22d.

[*Madras Gazette Jannaary* 16.

European Extracts.

The action for calumny in which General CANUEL is prosecutor, and which Messrs. de SENNEVILLE and FABVIER are defendants, occupies a great deal of public attention in France and fills the columns of sum of the Paris newspapers. The flight or concealment of the General had confirmed the rumours which were widely circulated relative to his participation in the recent plot; and had induced a pretty strong suspincion that he would not appear to prosecute his lawsuit respecting the affair of Lyons. Before the proceedings commenced, however, the General entered the hall of the Correctional Police, accompanied by M. BERYER, jun. his Counsel; and almost immediately addressed the Court to have the trial postponed until he could obtain his papers, which had been seized by the *Commissaire de Police*, and were then in the hands of the *Juge d' Instruction*. After some opposition from the adverse Counsel, and a short deliberation by the Court, the trial was adjourned until the 1st of August. General CANUEL then repaired to the Juge d' Instraction by whom the seals on his papers were broken, in the presence of the Police-officer who had taken possession of them, when they were perused and restored, and the General's promise taken that he would appear again when called upon. It is stated in the *Gazette de France*, that nothing having any relation to the conspiracy was found either in the papers which were seized in the General's lodging or in the letter which had since been addressed to him, and that he was to be examined as a witness. It will be seen that our Correspondent was perfectly correct in anticipating the re-appearance of this officer.

It is said in these papers, Sir T. MAITLAND has arrived at Genoa in the *Glasgow* frigate from the Ionian Islands. A letter in the *Journal de la Belgique* reports, that in case the approaching conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle should give rise to a resolution to withdraw the Allied troops from France, the different Sovereigns will review their several contingents; when the Austrian force will march home-ward through the Brisgau; the Prussians by Luxemburg; the Saxon and Danes by the shortest route, and the Russians be conveyed by sea. The Princes METTERNICH and HARDENBERG have hired two spacious houses for the persons attached to their respective missions, who, it seems, will be very numerous. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Lord CASTLEREAGH are looked for on the part of England, and the Duke of RICHELIEU as French Minister.

[*Evening Mail,—July* 27.

It is understood that Mr. BERKELEY PAGET is appointed Governor of Demerara; there will then be two vacant Lords of the Treasury; Mr. GRANT, one of the present Lords. being appointed Secretary to Ireland, in the room of Mr. PEEL—*Sunday paper.*

PROTEST

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH, &c.

London, April 10.

My Lord,—His Britannic Majesty's Ministers were informed since the month of November, 1814, of the mission which brought the undersigned to London as Deputy from the General Government of the confederated provinces of New Granada, in South America; and although he was unfortunately not permitted to present the despatches he brought from that Government for his Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, nor make the other communications with which he was charged, he does not on that account conceive himself the less obliged, under the extraordinary circumstances of the present moment, and in discharge of his duty, to address the present note to your excellency for the purpose of being presented to the consideration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

It is a subject of notoriety, and has been published throughout Europe, that a negotiation has existed between the Cabinets of London and Madrid, the result of which (the Spanish Government not having been able to obtain from Great Britain the assistance required for the subjugation of America) has ultimately been to a mediation, to be proposed by the five allied European Powers, in order to cause the cessation of the contest between Spain and America.

The undersigned has no doubt the Americans will highly appreciate, and receive with pleasure, a mediation of the principal Sovereigns of Europe, particularly that of England, if in this measure she has no other interest than that of humanity, cruelly outraged by the horrors with which the Spaniards have carried on a most destructive war on that continent.

But at the same time that he is convinced of the sentiments which animate his countrymen, and of their most profound respect towards the august monarchs who so truly interest themselves in the General repose of the world, and in restoring to afflicted humanity the enjoyment of its rights, we must observe, that Spain, in the present state of things, wishing to maintain the oppressive system which she had established in America, and carrying on a war of death or extermination against its inhabitants, has lost the favourable opportunity of an accommodation which might have preserved her supremacy. Therefore it is necessary that the King, Ferdinand, should renounce all hopes of sovereignty over those countries, if it is true that he sincerely wishes to accept the

(*To be continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 3d February 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

mediation offered by the Sovereigns who have restored him to his throne, in order to recover by it the friendship and a good understanding with the Governments of America; because the cruel and unjust conduct observed towards America by all the Governments which succeeded each other in Spain, from the establishment of the first revolutionary juntas until now, has placed the American provinces in the alternative of being independent or destroyed, and no mediation will obtain the desired effect, unless it has for its basis the absolute emancipation to which they aspire.

The undersigned does not conceive it necessary to explain the just motives which America has ever had to complain of the constant oppression with which Spain has governed them; because they are sufficiently notorious, and such as fully to justify the resolution they have taken to die or become independent.

Neither will he at present engage himself to show the series of extraordinary events, nor the unjust pretensions by which Spain herself provoked the revolution which was almost simultaneously effected both in South and North America. Great Britain knows better than any other European Power, that the Americans, abandoned for many years to themselves, and to their own resources, solely with the wish to preserve themselves, and to escape the domination of Buonaparte in the event of the subjugation of Spain, could only have resolved to take up arms, for the sake of their own security and good government; and that this necessary determination, just and laudable in itself, and which did not a little contribute to impede the entire submission of the Peninsula to the government of Joseph, was ill received by those who governed in the island of Leon and Cadiz, who were desirous that America should remain passive, and follow the fate of Spain, whatever it might be, accompanying them in the yoke attached to the car of the triumpher.

The undersigned will, however, record the great sacrifices made by the Americans in aid of their European brothers, in the war which they maintained against Napoleon—sacrifices ill requited, as England well knows. He will also record the sincere offers made by those provinces to maintain themselves always united with Spain, and the haughty disdain with which the latter disregarded and denied to America the participation of these natural rights conceded to men united in society. The acts of the Cortes of Cadiz have proved in the face of all Europe, how distant was the metropolis from treating them with common decency, without speaking of justice, of humanity; and that the rights of 20,000,000 of men were of less weight in their unjust scale, than the ambition to domineer over a vast extent of country, and reduce it to a desert.

America, on that occasion, did every thing required by her love for her mother country; while the latter, establishing an unjust inequality, clashing with the principles they proclaimed, and which they pretended exclusively to enjoy, was the first to provoke the differences which England in vain endeavoured to conciliate by her repeated and generous offers of mediation, and which were as often refused through the pitiful policy of the Governments which succeeded each other in Spain.

Thus it was, that the mere act of the Americas arming to preserve union, and to protect themselves in midst of most difficult circumstances which might offer from political events at the distance of 3,000 leagues from Europe, was afterwards converted into a formal act of independence, pronounced with all the necessary conviction that there was nothing further to be hoped for from Spain, although she might have ameliorated her own institutions.

In this state of things, Ferdinand being re-established on the throne of his ancestors, all his efforts have been directed to the subjugation of the country, without deigning to examine the cause of their complaint. The Americans of the 19th century have been treated like the Indians of the sixteenth. The Spanish Generals have neither admitted parleys, nor respected the rights of humanity with the prisoners, although they might not be prisoners of war. The execrable Morillo has destroyed whole provinces in New Granada and Venezuela, neither sparing old men, women, nor children; and when he has scarcely left a single individual known by his talents and abilities, or by his virtues, or by any useful profession, he has published an amnesty, in which the Spanish Government, insulting both humanity and reason, leaves an opening in order to dissemble its infraction under the most frivolous pretences.

Such is a brief history of the late events in the confederated provinces of New Granada. They cannot expect the King of Spain will impose upon them a more favourable yoke than that which those suffer in Europe who shed their blood to redeem him from captivity. Spain cannot make them happy, because she is not so herself; neither can she offer security to countries so vast, and so remote, because she wants the necessary means for this purpose. Every European war obstructs their communications, hinders commerce, and submerges the Americas, in an abyss of evils which can no longer be tolerated by 20 millions of men, who know how to exist by themselves, who know their own rights, and who know how to respect those of others.

These powerful motives will inevitably produce the absolute independence of America; convenient and useful to all nations of the world without excepting Spain herself, if she wishes to know her true interest.

Therefore, the undersigned, in virtue of the full powers with which he is invested, and as a representative of the Confederated Provinces of New Granada, cannot do otherwise than protest, in the most solemn manner, against the opening of any negotiation respecting the future fate of the Americas, without his being heard, and which has not for its basis their independence; and is desirous that this Protest be common to all the Powers of Europe who are to take part in the mediation, although solely addressed to his Britannic Majesty's Ministers, conceiving them to be the principal mediators, from their having offered to be so when the first occurreces took place; and has the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

A DEPUTY OF NEW GRANADA.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

It will be gratifying to the friends of humanity to learn, that the plan now before the Legislature for suspending the necessity of employing climbingboys in cleaning chimnies, by the use of Smart's machine, has been adopted in Pennsylvania with complete success. The following is an extract of a letter on this subject, lately received by Mr. William Dellwyn, of Walthamstow, from Mr. Robert Vaux, of Philadelphia:—

"The substitution of Smart's (London) machine for sweeping chimnies, for climbing boys, is another benevolent contrivance for which we are indebted to you; and I take pleasure in assuring thee of its introduction here with every prospect of soon removing from this employment to better service those unfortunate and unpitied little black children, who have so long excited the notice of some of our citizens, travelling our streets in tattered garments during the most severe weather of our climate."

By letters received from Nova Scotia, it appear also that Lord Dalhousie, the Governor, has issued orders for bringing the machine into general use in that colony, Mr. Simpson, the superintendant of the chimney-sweeppers at Halifax, having reported to his Excellency, that after 4 months' continued use of the former mode, convinced by practice of utility, and that it is competent to perform every thing essential in the cleaning of chimnies.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans dated June 3:—"An official communication has been received at the Custom-house here the Treasury at Washington, stating that there will be no obstruction to the admission of specie into America from the British West India islands, after the 30th of September next, in vessels of war. Those, therefore, who wish to lodge funds here may avail themselves of such opportunity."

The personal estate of the late Alderman Combe was sworn in Doctors' Commons to be under the sum of 140,000*l.*

The Assizes for Sussex began on Monday at Horsham; the list of cases both civil and criminal is meagre & unimportant. Nothing of general interest has transpired.

[*Evening Star,—August 5.*

Mr. Peel and the Corporation.—We understand their Honours are not a little chagrined with the mode of their reception at the Castle on Thursday. It was, they say, any thing but gracious. Mr. Peel entered in silence, made a cold and formal bow—heard the Address read in silence—read his answer with some agitation, then bowed with the same freezing formality, and retired.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Mr. Birch, *Member for Nottingham.*—Having made the requisite inquiries respecting this Gentleman, we are glad to find the report of his death is without foundation—a letter having been this day received from the Hon. Member, at his residence in St. James's-place, from his seat near Prescot, Lancashire.—*Courier.* [The report originated in an evening paper.]

Yesterday morning died, at Newport, in this county, after a lingering illness, the Hon. Andrew Foley, M. P. for Droitwhich, in Worcestershire, brother of the late Lord Foley, and father of Colonel Foley, one of our county Members in the last Parliament.—*Hereford paper.*

The late Earl of Kerry.—The will of the late Earl of Kerry was proved in Doctors'-commons on the 23d instant, by Eliza, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Hinde, Clerk, the sole executrix. The property, in the province of Canterbury was sworn to be under 18,000*l.* It is dated on the 27th of January, 1813, and commences with directions for an economical funeral, the earl desiring to be interred in Westminster-abbey in the same coffin with his late wife. The Head Verger, and his assistants, have a legacy of 50*l.* as a requital for the trouble it may occasion them. All real estates in England and Ireland, and shares of collieries in the country of Durham, are given to the Marquis of Lansdown and his heirs for ever, as are also the Earl's claims upon the French Government for personal property, in plate, books, pictures and furniture, confiscated and sold in Paris. These are stated to be particularized in a separate document, which is not, however, among the testamentary papers. The funded property is made chargeable with a number of annuities and legacies, chiefly to servants, and the remainder is given to the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge. The residue is left to his cousin, Mrs. Hinde (whose maiden name was Cramer.) There are three codicils, the last of which is dated on the 6th of September, 1817, and states, that some years ago the testator recovered an action at law, with costs and damages, against a Mr. Baxter, a carpenter, for the non-performance of a contract, which, however, the testator had voluntarily offered to mitigate, provided he would by the payment of the mutigated sum, render further coercive measures unnecessary; that notwithstanding this lenity, he was so obstinate as not to comply with the offer, and the sentence of the Court was accordingly enforced; but not considering the pursuance of the judgment to the extremity (however great the provocation) to be strongly consonant to the mild principles of Christianity, the Earl bequeaths to the said Mr. Baxter, and his heirs, or successors, the sum of 700*l.* sterling. [Evening Mail,—July 29.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON,—19th August.

Mr. Gallatin the American minister at the court of France arrived here on the 16th he is charged with the negotiation of a treaty of commerce, between the United States and Great Britain.

The report of the recall of the Marquis of Hastings, is without foundation; this fabrication of the opposition, is the more absurd, as the Noble Lords administration of India, has been carried on with the most brilliant success, the revenue, that was only 8 million amounts now to 18 millions which is collected without the least difficulty; another thing that proves this report of his recall to be unfounded, is that the Marchioness is about to rejoin him at Calcutta.

August 21st.

Letters from the Duke of Clarence mention the abandoning of his design to reside on the continent. Lord Ellenborough, is quite recovered from his indisposition but still announces his intention of retiring.

The individuals attached to the service of Buonaparte and Madame Bertrand, who arrived last in England have embarked for Hamburgh.

The Morning Chronicle continues to publish a series of letters relative to Mr. O. Meara, we see by these letters that Mr. O. Meara, was not prevented by the Governor from corresponding with General Bertrand.

The Bombay Courier of the 4th April has just came to hand, the accounts respecting the situation of our affairs in India are most satisfactory.

MADRID—August 10th.

We flatter ourselves in Spain that the allied Monarchs, who are about to meet at Aix la Chapelle will deliberate on the measures to be pursued, in order to terminate the sanguinary struggle that exsists between the Spanish Colonies in South America and the mother Country and are in hopes, that a general amnesty in favour of all those, who have been concerned in these troubles, and some other concessions that we are disposed to offer to the Americans, will have the happiest results, but we must confess, that these hopes are very slight when we examine with attention the character this war of extermination has assumed in the New world.

Whatever may happen, it is certain that the grand expedition from Cadiz will not sail, before the deliberations of the allied Powers, are known relative to the communication made to them by our court. In all cases this expedition will answer a double purpose, that of presenting with one hand peace on conditions proposed by our government, an war, with the other if the propo sition are not excepted.

Within these few days, a Corsair, took a large merchant ship in sight of St. Sebastian, and two other pirates crossed in view of Bilboa.

The accounts from the Havana, represent things as in a desperate state, the Army of general Osorio is anniliated and no one knows, what is become of him, this is certain that he was ordered to be sent home to be tried by a council of war.

STOCKHOLM.—August 14.

The change in the organization of the Army is completed and the attention is now called forth to the perfecting of the Navy, after having finished during the last year, a ship of the Line, (*Charles the XIII*) we are now busily employed on another line of battle ship in the basin of Carlscrone, who is to be named the Charles Jean, six large Gun boats, have also been constructed, and in all 18 Ships of different sizes have been added to the Swedish Navy and since the last war the revenue cruizers have been augmented more than one half and now employ 20,000 men.

FRANKFORT,—10th Sept.

We are still ignorant of the precise day, that the King of Prusia leaves Berlin, the reason of which is easily understood, the rout is however determined on he proceeds by Weimar, Gotha, Frankfort, Schwalbach, Coblentz & Cologne, and arivess on the 25th at Aix la Chapelle, it is presumed that three weeks will be the utmost duration of the congress. PARIS,—2th September.

The duke of Glocester, assisted at the celebration of a religous rite on the Kings birth day at Thoulouse, and viewed with much interest the ceremonies, & diversions that took place on this festival, H. R. H. after the plays had ended repaired to the house, of Lieutenant general Court Partoneaux, who had invited to dinner all the principal persons of the town. At the dessert, H. R. H. gave the King of France and his august family and the Count in return toasted the King of England and his family and particularly the Duke of Glocester when the Duke gave as a third toast, an eternal alliance betwen France and England.

KENT ASSIZES.

TRIAL OF HUSSEY FOR THE MURDER OF MR. BIRD.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

The Court was this morning crowded at an early hour by people attracted by the interest of Hussey's trial, against whom a true bill was found on Wednesday for the murder of Mr. Bird and his house-keeper at Greenwich on the 7th of February last. Every part of the Court was filled to excess, so that accommodation could scarcely be found for those whose business rendered their presence necessary. The trial of Hussey was expected to come on first, but another case of little interest got the precedence. Hussey was, however, brought to the bar first, and arraigned on two indictments, for the murder of Mr. Bird and his maid-servant. The prisoner was well dressed, in a black coat and waistcoat, and mixed pantaloons, and appeared composed, both in his manner of entering the court, and in his mode of answering the question put to him on his arraignment. He is rather a tall man, with a mild-looking countenance, and possessing much the appearance of a person above his rank in life,

When the Clerk of the Arraigns put to him the usual questions, "guilty or not guilty," and how would he be tried, he answered with a firm tone, and with something like a practised manner, "Not guilty," and he would be tried by God and his country. After his arraignment he was removed from the bar, and a trial for killing and slaying proceeded in.

After the trial of Richard Beachin, the game-keeper of Lady Barham, at Barham-hall, who was charged with killing and slaying James Terry, in the parish of Feston, by beating him in the face with a gun, and found guilty of man-slaughter, the Court proceeded in the trial of Hussey, who was again brought to the bar. He was accused, as is stated in his arraignment of the murder of Mr. Bird, of Greenwich, by giving him several mortal blows on the head, on Saturday the 7th of February last. A model of the premises was exhibited in Court, representing the situation of Mr. Bird's house with respect to the academy where Hussey deposited his box with Liston, and the other buildings mentioned in the evidence. The plan was on a large scale, but the Court remarked, that if not necessary it would rather tend to perplex and distract the minds of the jury than to enlighten them.

Mr. BERENS opened the pleadings.

Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW, in a luminous statement, detailed the circumstances of the case, gave a connected view of the evidence which he was to bring forward, showed how it bore against the prisoner, examined the weight of every part of it, and laid it before the jury in a very methodical and distinct manner. We regret that, from the length of the trial, and the late hour at which it concluded, it will be impossible for us to give even an abstract of his speech. This is the less essential, as the evidence itself was fully produced, and can be comprehended by any one without the help of comment. He dwelt particularly on the late discovery of the hammer, and the evidence which contracdicted the statements made by Hussey in his own defence, both in his examination before the magistrates, and in two letters found on his person when apprehended, the one addresed to Mrs. Walmsley, the mistress of the Tiger's Head public-house at Greenwich, and the other to his brother. These letters said, that he had embarked for America, though he was then in Oxfordshire—in the heart of England; and that he had been all the Saturday night, from 7 o'clock downwards, when the murder was committed, at the Tiger's Head, among the society that met there, called the lodge of Odd Fellows. This last statement he would disprove by the evidence of persons who were there.

The whole evidence, he reminded the Jury, was circumstantial; but, according to a trite observation, circumstantial evidence was sometimes stronger than direct testimony, as circumstances could not be so easily falsified. The learned Sergeant proceeded to call witnesses.

EVIDENCE.

David Thomas lives next door to the late Mr. Bird, in London-street, Greenwich; was acquainted with Mr. Bird, who was 83 years of age. He latterly kept only one servant, Mary Simmons. On the Sunday morning of the 8th, he observed the house of Mr. Bird shut, about 20 minutes before 1 o'clock at noon Mr. Bird's brother gave him information of his alarm at the house being shut up. Mr. Bird asked him to go to the back part of his premises, and see if all was secure. All was secure: the windows closed; and he recommended to Mr. Bird to pick the lock of the front door, which could not be done because the key was inside. They then tried a door between Mr. Bird's house and witness's, and broke it open; a passage communicated from that door to the back part of the house. Through that passage witness and two or three others proceeded to the back part of the house. They there raised up the sash of the kitchen window, and broke open the shutters. He then went through the window to the kitchen. When in the kitchen, he went to the hall through a passage. He opened the back door to let in light, and then saw the body of Mary Simmons lying in the passage, with her head towards the stairs, and her feet towards the street door. Witness stepped over her body, and opened the hall window, and then saw Mr. Bird lying dead on his back in the parlour. The door between the hall and parlour was open. Upon examining further, he observed blood on the floor of the hall. It was near the body of Mary Simmons. There was a track of blood by drawing the body. The head was cut, the ear was slit in two, part of the banisters was broken by her; a candle was lying beside her, which was nearly a whole one. About one eighth part of the candle was burnt. When he saw Mr. Bird, he saw a candle and candlestick near his knees; between his arms lay his spectacles, which were broken; on the table was a small pocketbook and a lottery ticket. There was no watch in his fob. His pockets were searched, and nothing was in them. Witness afterwards went up stairs into the little room over the parlour, and observed there a large tin-box, and a padlock on it, and some papers lying loose on the floor. Some of the drawers of the secretary were open. Witness did not examine them. He went to Mr. Bird's bed-room, and found a double chest of drawers open, and every drawer was half open. The things in them appeared to have been turned over, and left in disorder. On the bed there were two or three keys, and near them, on the counterpane marks of blood. The bed was made and turned down, ready for sleeping in. He did not go into the servant's room. On the front door of the house there was a chain, which did not appear to have been on that night. The lock was a spring-lock, and had not been locked beyond the spring. Witness remarked in the kitchen the servant's needlework on the table, and a penknife or two, and the table-cloth folded on one corner of it, as if for present use. There was a pair of slippers on the fender, and in the oven roasted potatoes, and the tea-kettle was full of water. He looked into the bureau, and saw a gentleman take some plate out of the bureau, which was open.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN.—It was about one o'clock that he went to Mr. Bird's house. The banister had been broken as if Mary Simmons had laid hold of it. There were several wounds on her head, made apparently by a blunt instrument. Mr Bird was in the parlour; his pockets were empty, but not turned altogether out. All the places which he entered appeared to have been examined. He could not say so of the back parlour. The thief, whoever he was, must have inspected the rooms.

Examined by COMMON-SERGEANT.—Richard Smith is a Magistrate. Heard of the discovery of the murder about one o'clock, immediately after morning-service, when he was in the vestry-room. He then went immediately to the house, where he arrived in about two minutes. Mr. Thomas, the last witness, let him in. He described the house. He observed a woman lying on the floor in the passage. There was much blood on the floor, which was spread over it by the moving of the body. The body lay in the way to the front door. Her head lay just at the foot of the stair-case, and he noticed that the lower banister was broken, and this was a part which could not be laid hold of by a person in an erect position. There was a candle lying near the body in the hall which appeared new, only to have been lighted and then blown out. He went then into Mr. Bird's parlour, found Mr. Bird lying on his back evidently dead, his feet near the door, scarcely enough to let the door open, and his head near the fire place below a chair. There was a little table upset behind the door, and on the table near his head witness saw a pocket-book. The spectacles lay on the ground, and the pockets appeared to have been rifled. On searching about, he found below the door of the parlour the mark of a hammer, which had just grazed the lintel, and left a mark of blood. He marked several wounds on the bodies of both, apparently inflicted by the same instrument; some of the wounds being seemingly inflicted by a hammer-head, and the other a moderately sharp end. He saw the hammer afterwards, and such an instrument must have been employed to inflict these wounds. There were several wounds on the head of the woman, and on Mr. Bird's. The scull of Mr. Bird was fractured. Witness went up stairs, first into the small reading room, where Mr. Bird had a bureau desk. He thought that a person sitting near the window of this room as he must do when the flap of the desk was down, might be seen from the Tiger's Head. There was a small table with a portable desk upon it nearer to the window. The flap of the bureau was down when witness saw it. Many papers were scattered about on it and some down on the floor. They appeared to have been scattered about as if done in a hurry to inspect the drawers. The bureau had a secret drawer, from which 31 one pound Banknotes were taken out in the presence of witness. He afterwards saw plate taken out in a bed-room, which had escaped the notice of the person who had plundered the other things. Mr. Bird's bed was made, and turned down. In that bed-room there had been the same search for articles of property, and the same confusion as in the other parts of the house. Witness went then to the attics, which exhibited the same scene of confusion. Witness then examined the premises on the ground floor, beginning with the back parlour, and it did not appear to have been entered at all. There was a side-board there with some plate, which had not been disturbed. After that, witness went to the kitchen, where he saw the servant's work on the table, a tinder-box on the table, and a table-cloth on a chair in the rondom, a Mr. Bird's slippers near the fender. Two watches were delivered to witness on the 13th of March, by Godwyn, a tailor, at Peckham, who represents himself to be prisoner's brother-in-law. Witness produced the watches, but could not speak to their previous ownership. He was present at the examination of Hussey, when prisoner emitted a statement which was taken down from his lips by Mr. Bicknel, which the prisoner was requested to sign, but which he declined to do.

Cross-examined by Mr. ADOLPHUS.—Witness said he had examined the house and the deceased persons. The balustrade was drawn down by a person struggling on the ground. Five rooms had been ransacked, and at least a dozen drawers examined. So much had been done that it took witness some time to examine it—about an hour. Witness said, that when he mentioned that Mr. Bird's room could be seen from the Tiger's Head he meant from the front of the Tiger's Head, and not from any of the rooms of the inn. He never went into the tap-room to try whether he could see from it or not.

Frederick Finch is a surgeon. Resides at Greenwich. Went to Mr. Bird's house on the Sunday, the 7th of February last. He found Mr. Bird slaughtered in the most horrible manner. He observed two remarkable indentations on the forehead about the size of a halfpenny. He observed a fracture from the front to the occiput. Any one of the wounds would have produced death, and from the parietal bone the brain had escaped. He had no doubt that the wounds were inflicted by an instrument, like a hammer, with a blunt cutting edge, and a smooth. He observed also the head of Mary Simmons. He observed a depression on the os frontis which would have produced death. He observed other severe wounds. They were evidently produced by the same instrument as the wounds were of the size of the cutting edge of a hammer. He had since seen the hammer, and he thought it would exactly produce the wounds he had described. He saw the hammer in the possession of Hodges, the constable. The servant was wounded in the jugular vein, and had evidently vomited from the sympathy between the head and the stomach.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN.—There was a number of blows on both the deceased persons. He thought that no instrument but a hammer could have produced these wounds.

Kesiah Bell deposed, that she lives at Greenwich; is a washerwoman; used to go to Mr. Bird's to assist in cooking before his wife's death, which happened more than two years ago. Mr. Bird generally supped at 9 o'clock. His meal was potatoes, and sometimes soup. He went to bed at 10 o'clock. He pulled off his shoes after supper. When the cloth was removed. Witness attended every washing in Mr. Bird's house, which occurred at intervals of six or seven weeks. She had been washing at Mr. Bird's on the Monday before the murder, and had washed 18 shirts. She saw two shirts produced by Hodges, the constable, after the murders, and she was very sure she had washed them on the Monday mentioned. A handkerchief was likewise produced, which she thought Mr. Bird's.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN,—Deposed that Mr. Bird was a regular man, went to bed at 10, a few minutes out or in, but never long.

Thomas, the witness, being called back, by Mr. NOLAN, stated that the fire in the kitchen was nearly going out, but had fresh coals on the top. The middle of the fire was burning almost hollow, and the small coals were caked on the top; but he could not tell when they had been put on. Witness was surprised at the circumstance.

Mr. Smith, being called back, said that the fire appeared to him to have been put on to keep it alive all night. There was nothing inconsistent in the appearance of the fire with its having been put on at night.

Hannah Cooper lives on the Woolwich road, about half a mile from Mr. Bird's house. She passed Mr. Bird's house on Saturday night, a little past 8 o'clock. The night was foggy. She left her house at 8 o'clock, and might be about 20 minutes in going the distance. She knew Mr. Bird by sight. She saw the door open, and saw a man talking to a woman, who was the housekeeper. She saw Mr. Bird coming, apparently from the parlour to the hall. She saw Mr. Bird's mouth moving, apparently as if speaking to the servant. Witness passed the door again at half past ten, and saw the door shut, and nothing particular about the house. She knew Mr. Bird quite well: he was her father's landlord.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN.—Deposed that she could not be sure whether she took a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes. The windows were shut, and the door was open. The man was outside the door, the woman inside. Witness walked on, leaving the parties in the same possition. She saw Mr. Bird distinctly enough to know him.

John Litton lives at the Greenwich Academy; occupies the two floors above the ground-floor. Is a cooper by trade. Was employed as a patrol when the murder happened. Used to leave his home at 8 o'clock to go to the patrol. Has known the prisoner a-year, who left a box at witness's house when he left his service in Mr. Stevenson's, Vansittart's-buildings. He carried the box up stairs. There were 2 pair of staircases up to the apartments occupied by Witness. The box was placed in a room not occupied by witness, but only passed through when going to his bed-room. There was a front staircase and a back one. The back one could be used in going to the room where the prisoner's box was deposited, but witness did not know if the prisoner used it. Prisoner did not live in witness's house, he lived at the Tiger's Head, and frequented witness's house, and knew every part of it; witness has not the key of the house, but merely keeps it till it be let. There are two doors, one from the front and the other in the side. There are two privies, one in the front place, and another in a place leading into the lane, which has no top; there is a spot near it where the children use to play. He never saw any matting or rubbish in this place that could have concealed a bundle. There is a cellar near this, where a person might conceal any thing he was disposed to conceal. The door of this cellar is always open. From this cellar one might get up to the room where the box was deposited; there is a cistern near the staircase that leads up to the room where the box was, always filled with water. There is a pump in the kitchen, which kitchen is not in use. Any person might enter it without being perceived by witness's family. Witness kept his cooper's tools in the lower part, close by the kitchen. He worked in that place, and had tools there as well as at the brewer's. He had a cooper's hammer in the place near the kitchen before the murder of Mr. Bird, which he missed about ten days or a fortnight before that event. He made inquiries about it, but could not find it. It was a pall-rivetting hammer. It had a particular mark: its handle was split. Mr. Bicknell's clerk showed him it in the presence of the constable Hodges. He had previously described it to the magistrates, and when he saw it, was certain it was the same hammer. Witness had frequently seen prisoner come to the box in the room. He never saw the box open but once, and then it did not seem half filled. When prisoner brought it, it was only secured by some pack-thread. Witness, in consequence of what his wife said, took the box, which was secured by a stronger cord, to Mrs. Goddard, Deptford, who was a relation of the prisoners. He removed it about ten days after the murder. It was heavier than when it came, which witness knew by taking it off prisoner's shoulder. He knew prisoner when he was servant to Mr. Stevenson, where he acted as groom, and took care of a gig, which the witness had seen him washing with water from the pond where the hammer was found. Witness knows Mr. Smith's ground, where the pond is. There was a tree in the corner next to the main-road. Witness heard of the murder on Monday afternoon, and saw the prisoner on that afternoon, who came to his house about 20 minutes past 3, or half an hour before 4 oclock. He came up stairs with witness's nephew, and stayed till 10 minutes past five, when he went by the coach, as he said, to his brother's at Peckham. Prisoner told witness that he had promised to "dine with his brother, and if not in time for dinner, he should be in time for tea." He told witness he had dined at his washerwoman's, Mrs. Bennet. When he first came into witness's room, witness said, "Charles, where have you been, you are quite groggy?" He said he had been at the Tiger's Head the night before, and had got more than he was used to take. He said, as he was going to the washerwoman's, he met a person of the name of Jesse, and had part of 3 pints of hot at the Ship and Last, and from that he went to his washerwoman's; that he he had dined there, and that he could do no less, after haveing dined with her, than give her some time to drink: that he came from her to witness's house. The prisoner, after remaining a short time with witness, went to his room, and remained for ten minutes. On his return he asked for something to drink. Witness saw a pair of gaiters at the National School, which were shown by the Magistrates and which he believed to be the prisoner's. He remembered a conversation about the gaiters before, when the witness said they did not fit him, and he said that he had bought them from a hostler at the Prince of Orange, to whom he paid 4s. for them.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN.—Deposed that he had known the prisoner when at Mr. Stevenson's, and heard nothing against his character. Witness pointed out the room for the box, and it was not chosen by the prisoner. The house had not been inhabited for 18 months before. Witness took charge of the garden, but had not particularly examined the premises. The box was not locked, and only secured at all times by a cord. The cord was changed, but witess did not notice when. It remained with witness three months.

Examined by the Court.—The witness said that he could depose that there was no matting or rubbish, but only that he saw none about the corner alluded to.

Maria Litton, the wife of the last witness, deposed, that she remembered the box that Hussey the prisoner put into her husband's house. She remembered the prisoner's asking her to procure a person to carry the box to Mrs. Goddard's. Her husband did so at her request. She saw no matting or rubbish near the privy, to conceal a bundle. She remembered the loss of the hammer, and the search made for it, about 19 days before the murder Hussey came to her husband's house about half-past three o'clock, and remained till past five. When she went out and heard of the murder, there were many people about. The pond was seen from the houses in Vansittart's-terrnce.

Cross-examined by Mr. ADOLPHUS.—Witness deposed that Hussey gave no directions about the person who was to carry the box, but desired her to get any body. She did not think that matting or rubbish could be in the situation where the bundle was said to be deposited, without her percerving it.

William Litton, a nephew of the last witness, recollects the Sunday when the murder was discovered. He knows the prisoner, and went into his uncle's house with him on that Sunday about 20 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Hussey came from the side of the house where the lane was.

Jane Goddard was called. She appeared much agitated. She lives in Deptford; is related to the prisoner by marriage: remembered a box being brought to her house on the Monday after the 14th of February. The box stood in the shop, and remained there three weeks before it was opened. Her husband opened it; and found, the first thing, the silver ladle, then sheets. There were in it old clothes, which she returned to the box. The box was again opened about 2 or 3 hours afterwards, in the presence of some gentlemen of Greenwich. Hussey came the next day after the box was brought, and opened it. She was present when the box was opened a second time, and should know the articles in it.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN.—Witness deposed, that Hussey's box was not locked, and that when he came he never spoke of removing it.

Joseph Goddard deposed to the contents of the box. He first saw a bundle, with a silver ladle. There was a pair of loose pantaloons, with a wine-strainer in the pocket. He saw also a waistcoat with sleeves. He saw on one of the letters G. B. I. He then gave information, after having corded up the trunk. The constables, Larkin and Hodges, come, but he was not present when they came.

Cross-examined by Mr. ADOLPHUS.—Deposed, that no directions were given to take care of the box, but that it was left corded in the shop for any body to look at. Hussey was reckoned a humane, honest man; witness never heard any thing to the contrary.

Thomas Hussey, the brother of the prisoner, who was exceedingly affected, deposed that he lives at Peckham; that he saw him about 4 or 5 o'clock on Sunday, when the murder was discovered. He had asked him to come and dine with him on that day. He did not come to dinner, but afterwards. He did not come in a coach, but on foot. When he arrived, he said he had taken something that had turned on his stomach, and asked witness if he had heard of the horrid murders at Greenwich. Witness said, no. Prisoner then said an old gentleman and his housekeeper had been murdered opposite where he lived. Witness asked why he did not come to dine, and he answered that it was owing to the shocking murder which made Greenwich like a fair. Prisoner was dressed in a black coat and waistcoat with mixed pantaloons. Witness asked prisoner to go to London with him the following day, to which the latter objected, saying, he had a pe son called William to meet with at the Red Bull at Peckham. Witness pressed him to go to London, and he went. He did not return with witness but witness saw him at his house that night, when his pantaloons were wet and dirty, he having fallen into a ditch. Witness sent him a pair of pantaloons, and the prisoner, in turning out his coat-pocket, took out broken pieces of buckles like silver which prisoner said was silver. His brother, who was by, proposed that witness should take the silver, which he took, and paid him 5s. an ounce. He kept it till the watches were discovered, and then threw it into the fire, but took it out before it was melted. A part of this silver witness delivered to Mr. Smith, the Magistrate. He heard nothing of the purchase of sheets by the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN.—Deposed the prisoner received a legacy of £60 on the Wednesday after the murder.

Thomas Smith, High-constable of Greenwich, received pieces of silver-buckles from Thomas Hussey.

Thomas Hussey, being called, said he delivered the pieces to Mr. Smith the magistrate, and not to Smith the high constable.

Thomas Smith in continuation said, that he received the pieces of buckle not from Thomas Hussey's wife, but from himself. He showed the pieces of buckle to the prisoner; who said those were part of the things that were in the bundle that he found, remarking at the same time that they had been in the fire.

Richd. Smith, the Magistrate, being called, said that a piece of buckle was brought over to him by Thomas Hussey, on the 13th March, when he delivered the watches.

Thomas Smith being re-called said, that he received the pieces of buckle from Thomas Hussey, and not from his wife, on the 15th of March. [This immaterial contradiction remained unexplained.]

Elizabeth Goodwyn, the sister of the prisoner; much affected and in tears, deposed, that she lives at Peckham. The prisoner did not send her a box, but the box came about the 8th of February. It was full of her deceased mother's clothes. Afterwards the prisoner came, and had access to the box: he opened the box twice, the last time on the Tuesday, when he returned from the country, which was three weeks after the murder; she opened the box herself on the Thursday following, and found in it the two watches and the notes. Her husband and brother took them. There was on the watches the name of Bird. Her husband is J. Goodwyn. She had not seen the box from the time it came with wearing apparel, and when it was found with the watches in it. Her deceased sister had no sheets.

James Goodwyn is a tailor, at Peckham, and the husband of the last witness. He saw watches which came from the box, but did not see them in the box. He examined the watch-papers, and on one of them was the name of Bird. This was a month after the murder. He delivered them to Mr. Smith, the magistrate.

George W. Bird, the son of the deceased, identified the watches to be his father's, which were afterwards shown to the jury. The one was a tortoise-shell watch, and the other a metal one. Only one of them had a watch-paper. Mr. Bird said, the last time he saw it in his father's possession was ten days before his death. The tortoise-shell watch was his mother's, and since her death hung up in the little room in which it was found. The metal watch he had seen in his father's possession about three months before his death.

Thomas Larkin is a constable: went to the house of Mrs. Goddard at Deptford on the 14th March, and found a trunk, which was produced, with the same cord then on it with which it was now fastened. He found in it two shirts, three sheets, a silver wine strainer, a silver soup ladle, a pair of gaiters, a cotton pocket handkerchief, a pensioner's ticket, with the name of Chales Hussey on it. Witness produced the articles, which were examined by the Court and jury. One of the sheets was marked B. B. another was marked B. at toop S. and G. forming a kind of triangle, and the other sheet had no mark at all. Witness was at Mr. Bird's house about 20 minutes after the discovery of the murder. The gaiters had marks of blood and vomiting and witness observed vomiting near the body of the housekeeper when he first went to the house on the Sunday of the murder.

Mrs. Litton being called said, that the gaiters appeared to be those of Charles Hussey, but on cross-examination she stated she could not say they certainly were his. She had sown on the strap on one of his gaiters, and remembered that the gaiters she shewed were the same colour, and every way the same as those produced, but she could not swear that they were the same.

Kesiah Bell deposed to the sheet marked B. G. S. being George Bird's, his wife's name being Sarah. She had washed the sheet many times. She had observed the marks when she hung them out to dry. She remembered the sheet marked R. B., which belonnged to the family, Rebecba being the grandmother's name. She knew the shirt likewise to be one of those she washed on the Monday previous to the murder in Mr. Bird's house. The other articles found in the trunk were said to be the prisoner's by the Littons, to the best of their knowledge.

Richard Hodges, the constable deposed to the other articles contained in the box deposited at Goddard's, which had remained in his possession ever since. The wine strainer & the ladle Mr. Bird, the son of the deceased, could not identify, but he said that such articles had been missing ever since the murder, that such articles were in the possession of his father before the murder, and resembled those he had seen in his father's house during his life. The Bank notes were identified to be indorsed by his father, some of them with the letters G. B., and January 12." and "July 18, Bank," with other marks on other notes. On every one of the notes was the signature of the deceased. The witness, Hodges, saw the hammer, found on the 1st inst. in the pond in Mr. Smith's garden. The pond was visible from Vansittart's terrace. It had been drained, and the hammer was discovered. The hammer was produced, and identified by Mr. Litton, the cooper, to be his, the one which he had lost before the murder. It was mended in the handle.

John Poulton, the constable of Deddington, in Oxfordshire, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner on the 1st of April, at Deddington. He took from him a watch and a pocket-book, with 2 letters. He identified the letters and the watch. After the witness had searched the prisoner, he asked him for the rings he had heard he possessed. The prisoner said he put one of them down the privy at the King's Arms. It was searched for and found. It contained an inscription, "To the memory of six children." The prisoner said, this was the ring he had put down the privy. Mr. Bird identified the ring to be his father's together with the watch, its seal, and chain.

John Vickery, the Bow-street officer, deposed to the prisoner's being brought to Bow-street by the last witness, and to a ring being found in searching his person, which dropt from his boot or pantaloons. Mr. Bird identified the ring to be his father's. It was kept in the bureau up stairs, and the box in which it was contained was left behind.

Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW now proceeded to another part of the case—namely, to read the examination and the letters.

John Bicknell was then called. He is clerk to the magistrates of the district in which Greenwich is included. He took down a statement which the prisoner made before the magistrate, and which prisoner allowed to be correct. prisoner was told that he need make no statement, but he wished to make one, and it was taken down as he spoke. Witness saw the potatoes in the oven. In Vansittart's terrace there are 56 windows, which overlooked the pond in Mr. Smith's ground.

The witness, on cross-examination, stated that the prisoner refused to sign the statement, but declared it was correct. The examination was then read, as formerly given, together with the two letters found on his person when he was apprehended.

George Young was a servant at the Tiger's-head. He knew Hussey. He came to the Tiger's-head three weeks before Christmas, and stayed a fortnight after the murder was committed. Witness knows a person of the name of Hazleton, who was a friend of the prisoner's. An accident had happened to Hazleton, who had fallen over the wall. He had cut his right hand very much. Hazleton came to their house while his hand was bleeding. Hussey was dressed then in a black coat, a black waistcoat, and gry pantaloons. Witness knew Hussey's working jacket. He had not the jacket on then. Being shown the jacket, he could not identify it, but he had not a jacket on. Witness recollected the Saturday when the murder was committed, but did not see Hussey till half-past 10 at night. There was a club called Odd Fellows that met at the Tiger's Head. He passed by the tap-room at half-past ten, and saw there Hussey as he passed the door.

Mrs. Walmsley, who keeps the Tiger's Head, deposed, she did not see Hussey till within a few minutes of ten o'clock at night on Saturday the 7th of February, but that he might be in the tap-room an hour before. She saw him in the lodge-room of the Odd Fellows.

John Sparks is a bricklayer at Greenwich. Has been acquainted with the prisoner for some time. He was in the tap-room of the Tiger's Head on Saturday night of the murder, from 6 to 11 o'clock. He saw Hussey in the tap room first on that night about 20 minutes or half an hour past 10 o'clock. If the prisoner had been there before, he must have seen him. He saw him again next morning about 10 o'clok, in the same house.

William Hallibone is Secretary of the lodge of the "Odd Fellows." He remembered the odge meeting on Saturday, the 7th of February. They made an Odd Fellow that evening. He knew the prisoner. He is an Odd Fellow too, but not of their lodge. The prisoner was there that night about a quarter past 9 o'clock. The lodge meets generally at 7 o'clock, but that night they did not meet till near 8, and the prisoner did not come till a long time afterwards.

Stephen Epsom was at the Odd Fellows' Lodge on Saturday, the 7th February. He did not know what time Hussey entered, but it was about an hour before the lodge closed, which was at 10 o'clock.

William Coulter is a painter at Greenwich. He was at the Odd Fellows' Club on Saturday night. Hussey was there, but he did not arrive till 20 minutes before 10 o'clock. If he had been there earlier, witness would have observed him.

Mrs. Bennet proved, that he dined with her about one o'clock on Sunday the 8th of Feb., and left her house about three.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner was then asked by the Court; what he had to say for himself. He declared his innocence He said, a bout 7 o'clock on Saturday he went to sell some clothes at a woman's house, though she could not recollect any thing of this. He went then to an eating-house, called Perret's. He stopt to hear some singing in the street, and went then to the Tiger's Head about half past eight o'clock. He then stated what happened in the lodge at the Tiger's Head. He then related a long irrelevant story about his conduct on Sunday; and afterwards. He repeated this string of incoherence with considerable fluency and composure. No look of terror appeared in his face, but he seemed fatigued by standing in a crowded court for so many hours, from 10 in the morning till 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner then wished Hallibone to be called again, to be examined as to the time he entered the lodge on Saturday night.

Mr. Sergeant LENS, who sat as Judge in the Criminal Court, then summed up. This was a case which deserved attention from the Jury, and he was happy to see that it received it. The learned Sergeant had said that the evidence of circumstances was stronger than testimony, but still it must depend upon testimony. Though the evidence was long, it might be brought within a narrow compass. The circumstances of the murder could not be doubted; but the question was, Were they brought home to the individual at the bar. The time within which the murder must have been perpetrated was nearly fixed. The murder must have been committed between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. The deceased was a man of regular habits, and went to bed before 10 o'clock. The supper was prepared; the potatoes were in the oven; the water was boiling; and the table-cloth was about to be laid on the table. The jury had heard a circumstantial account of the state in which the bodies and the house were found. It was not necessary to detail them. There was almost no doubt that the woman was coming to the door when the crime was perpetrated, and that Mr. Bird was in the attitude conjectured. The learned Judge then went over the evidence, with great impartiality and discrimination. He made towards the conclusion a very solemn charge to the jury, seemed very much affected in desiring them to make up their minds, and pronounce their conscientious conviction, however fatal it might be to the prisoner at the bar. He spoke two hours.

The jury without retiring after a consultation of a few minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoner, who had during the whole day maintained a firm and intrepid aspect, now became agitated and pale. He exclaimed that he was as innocent as the judge who sat on the bench, and that he was ready to meet death to-morrow with such a conviction.

The learned Judge then prepared to pronouce the awful sentence of the law, which he did with great solemnity and feeling. It was a painful duty to him to attend to this day's proceedings, and the most painful part of it still remained to be performed. After what the Court had heard to-day, and after the conclusion to which the jury were forced to come, he wished the prisoner had spared the declaration he made of his innocence. He hoped he would still be brought to repentance and contrition for his crime, of which there could remain no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, and in the few hours which yet remained that he would make his peace with God, from whom all disguise was ineffectual or impossible. In this way he might secure pardon above, while, there was no chance of it here. Nothing now remained for him but to pronounce the sentence of the law, which was, that the prisoner be taken hence to the place from whence he came, and on Monday be carried to the place of execution, and there hung by the neck till dead, and his body given to be anatomized, and the Lord have mercy on his soul.

At the conclusion of the sentence, the prisoner cast an anxious agonizing look towards the bench apparently wishing again to address the Judge. He did not do so however, but retired under charge of the officers without speaking a word. His composure and firmness of nerve during the whole trial was remarkable and could only be explained on the supposition of a confidence in his acquittal. Indeed, we were told that he entertained and expressed such a hope up to the morning of the trial. If any thing could have affected him, it was the conduct of his sister and brothers, who were so overpowered by their feelings in giving their evidence, they could neither look towards him or the Court. His sister especially seemed overwhelmed, and wept bitterly. Her voice was so stifled with her distress, that she could not be heard by the Court. On her examination, a seat was ordered her, and her depositions were obliged to be repeated to the Court and jury, by a gentleman of the bar who sat near her. Towards the evening the crowd without the court was immense, and their anxiety to know the verdict extreme; but there were no testimonies, either of satisfaction or disapprobation, shown at the result. The trial lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till near 10 at nihgt.

MR. BEARCROFT.

The late Mr. Bearcroft pleading at the assizes, Hereford, the matter in question was a circumstance that arose from a very smart girl stepping upon a *bed* in which was reposing a gentleman, to reach a band-box that was placed on the tester: he concluded a most excellent speech with the adage, To which one of the counsel for the defence * replied. "Clouds are *so light*, one would feel'um."

ARCHBISHOP USHER.

This celebrated prelate is said, in the course of a journey (which he took probably from Holyhead

* Either Mr. Howarth or Mr. Cowper.

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where he had landed), to have arrived at a provincial city on a day antecedent to one that was fixed for an ordination. As he had determined to stop a short time at this place, he resolved to wait on the prelate who resided there. The figure, the dress, and particularly the hair of the Archbishop, were such as gave him exactly the appearance of one of those numerous candidates for orders that used to make their almost diurnal applications at the palace. As such he was considered by the servants, and as such reported to his lordship, who sent the clergyman that officiated as his chaplain, in the usual form, to ask him a few preparatory questions. The reverend doctor approached the archbishop, who at once discerned the mistake that had been made with respect to his character; and having no aversion to humour, favoured the delusion. With awe and diffidence he seemed to approach the chaplain, who began.

Q. "*Quid est fides?*"
A. "*Credere quod non vides!*"
Q. "*Quid est spes?*"
A. "*Mira est res!*"
Q. "*Quid est charitas?*"
A. "*Magna est hilaritas!*"

The reverend querist, struck with the singularity of these responses, retired, and informed the prelate, that the candidate was the strangest man in the world, and had answered in the strangest way possible. "How?" said the bishop. This was explained to him in such a manner, that he had a desire to see the *tyro*, who was instantly summoned into the apartment. The moment he entered, the prelate said, "How, my lord archbishop, is it you? Here has been a sad mistake: you should rather have come to *give orders* than to *take them*." M.

RUSSIAN "RAINY DAY."

[The following story is characteristic of national feeling, and greatly to the honour of the individual, as well as his nation: it even surpasses the exertions of the Russian nobility.]

Barnaul, Nov. 1.—John Balkin, one of the labourers at the melting foundry of this place, presented himself at the foundry office, and amongst the other voluntary donations made for the benefit of the country, produced on his part *five silver roubles*. The persons of rank, who were present on this occasion, aware of the slender means of this man, and the large family with which he was incumbered, expressed their surprise at this sacrifice: but he answered them with singular firmness: "the emperor succours me, and my family will not die from want: this money was left me by my deceased father, with the strict injunction that I should *lay it by for a rainy day*. On hearing of the present situation of our sacred country, which the enemy threatens to trample over, I imagined that there could not be a more *rainy day*, for us than this; and therefore, in compliance with the desire of my deceased parent, I beg you will receive my money, and enter it into the book." Such zeal from a common labourer is the more worthy observation, as the inhabitants of the place are only acquainted with the disasters of the country from hearsay, owing to the distance of the situation.

English Opera.—A new burlesque drama, in one act, called *Doctor Bolus*, was produced last night at this theatre. It is neither better nor worse--in fact, almost a counterpart of other pieces of the same class lately brought forward & honoured with a degree of public approbation, at least equal to their merit or difficulty in the execution. Parodies on Shakspeare, and caricatures of old beautiful English airs, supply the more prominent passages of this production. That the sorrows of the gentle *Ophelia* should be thought a fit subject to disturb with ridiculous associations, gave us, at first, we confess, some uneasy sensations, but we recollected that such a parody existed as old as the days of Beaumont and Fletcher, and found that the *vox populi* on this occasion was against us; from this tribunal, authors and actors, can seldom venture to appeal. The principal parts of the little drama were admirably sustained by Harley and Miss Kelly, who were well supported by the rest of the performers: it was announced for repetition this evening with unmixed approbation. The *petite* opera of *Rosina* followed, in which the vocal talents of Miss Carew and Mr Pearman appeared to the utmost advantage, and experienced deserved applause.

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Northern,	per Surat Candy.	70 0 00
Cardamuns 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	60 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort.	or 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
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Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	45 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers nominal	30 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	12 2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	65 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	3 1 00
Mace,	per pound	4 0 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	16 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	5 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 0 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 00
Cochineal,	per pound	14 2 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	45 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	75 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	55 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	50 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	15 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	18 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	12 0 00
Copper, Sheathing, 24 oz.	per Surat Maund	23 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	64 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	45 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	15 0 00
Tin Plates,	per ditto	22 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	13 2 00
White lead,	per do.	15 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon	1 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	223 2 00
German Crowns,	per 100	217 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	50 0 00
Guobas,	per 100	494 0 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 3 per Rupee
Freight to England nominal 10 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 105 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras. par.

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at prime cost.

Marine stores when purchased separately prime cost.

TWENTIETH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1819.

Prize of 125 Sicca Rupees each.

8	11	14	33	38	47	69	90
106	118	138	139	141	156	157	158
169	189	196	197	207	215	217	230
235	266	272	274	290	301	302	303
307	326	327	330	341	346	351	352
365	376	382	389	404	406	410	430
433	457	462	475	476	478	521	543
552	563	581	582	592	597	598	609
656	661	673	675	701	702	709	724
732	740	741	743	746	757	764	766
768	816	821	834	836	838	840	849
862	878	886	887	893	894	895	896
904	914	931	932	957	965	980	683
992	996						
1004	1023	1030	1058	1062	1065	1077	1091
1127	1128	1154	1158	1165	1179	1188	1191
1200	1201	1206	1237	1244	1246	1256	1260
1267	1280	1285	1320	1325	1338	1357	1368
1371	1390	1415	1426	1427	1442	1444	1447
1455	1464	1490	1503	1515	1525	1563	1572
1614	1646	1649	1652	1657	1665	1662	1695
1710	1713	1714	1734	1735	1738	1739	1743
1747	1749	1760	1770	1775	1776	1787	1825
1831	1834	1846	1848	1849	1864	1878	1879
1884	1885	1888	1897	1905	1906	1918	1925
1927	1933	1944	1948	1957	1971	1972	1975
1985	1997						
2004	2010	2014	2023	2042	2058	2063	2064
2065	2066	2075	2077	2078	2082	2110	2113
2126	2138	2170	2177	2185	2197	2202	2215
2220	2237	2245	2262	2297	2307	2314	3325
2355	1356	2371	2373	2401	2441	2446	2452
2453	2457	2482	2485	2487	2496	2503	2506
2515	2536	2537	2559	2567	2568	2594	2619
2629	2629	2643	2851	2652	2683	2686	2693
2702	2715	2721	2742	2752	2776	2783	2793
2801	2806	2812	2818	2823	2825	2839	2841
2843	2861	2868	2877	2881	2885	2892	2898
2904	2931	2936	2953	2964	2978	2980	2998
3000	3004	3020	3021	3026	3029	3033	3035
3052	3069	3073	3096	3098	3111	3117	3138
3144	3176	3180	3189	3205	3214	3216	3220
3224	3226	3238	3240	3260	3261	3266	3278
3275	3285	3293	3321	3329	3331	3332	3336
3344	3347	3354	3374	3378	3389	3402	3423
3424	3425	3426	3427	3461	3463	3469	3480
3481	3388	3503	3509	3526	3529	3539	3546
3582	2588	3592	3609	3616	3620	3629	3631
3633	3634	3639	3641	3649	3650	3662	3666
3686	3696	3733	3762	3816	3828	3848	3856
3861	3874	3883	3886	3888	3900	3908	3920
3940	3946	3957	3959	3968	3974	3980	3991
4009	4014	4016	4026	4038	4044	4046	4060
4070	4098	4102	4129	4151	4153	4154	4161
4163	4172	4175	4216	4218	4221	4222	4229
4233	4238	4243	4272	4276	4295	4297	4301
4308	4312	4323	4330	4331	4335	4351	4[illegible]
4361	4371	4375	4378	4382	4384	4407	44[illegible]
4426	4430	4437	4441	4449	4454	4465	4495
4500	4502	4527	4534	4541	4557	4571	4584
4588	4609	4611	4627	4634	4642	4650	4665
4666	4670	4677	4692	4694	4707	4709	4720
4725	4751	4758	4760	4766	4779	4791	4826
4837	4839	4845	4852	4905	4917	4925	4926
4932	4946	4953	4979	4981	4984	4985	4990
5002	5016	5024	5043	5052	5056	5071	5086
5087	5098	5103	5107	5121	5129	5137	5158
5164	5184	5192	5203	5211	5222	5230	5253
5255	5264	5318	5334	5338	5360	5361	5371
5380	5385	5409	5426	5430	5439	5443	5469
5481	5467	5509	5510	5512	5533	5537	5539
5550	5569	5596	5603	5634	5643	5646	5673
5700	5733	5736	5750	5751	5759	5762	5775
5784	5790	5796	5797	5807	5815	5818	5826
5832	5846	5855	5860	5866	5868	5872	5877
5880	5884	5885	5890	5894	5925	5927	5955
5974	5976	5997					

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1819.

Prizes of 125 Sicca Rupees each.

		4	5	10	12	19	23	25
37	50	110	114	120	125	146		
179	184	216	233	248	252	256		
262	269	273	281	287	305	311		
373	374	378	387	402	424	425		
429	431	437	440	444	470	484		
498	500	502	504	510	538	544		
555	559	564	576	590	593	596		
603	618	633	639	641	649	677		
682	690	707	716	742	743	749		
750	752	754	761	770	784	789		
793	812	837	841	858	859	880		
900	903	906	910	920	927	941		
942	946	949	974	981	998			
1019	1031	1066	1068	1099	1112	1124		
1130	1137	1138	1140	1170	1182	1190		
1207	1225	1228	1230	1232	1240	1241		
1242	1259	1262	1271	1275	1278	1282		
1306	1310	1335	1348	1365	1383	1286		
1401	1413	1419	1430	1432	1444	1448		
1452	1454	1467	1479	1502	1509	1537		
1541	1555	1562	1583	1595	1607	1609		
1622	1630	1645	1648	1651	1670	1675		
1682	1690	1691	1693	1704	1721	1723		
1725	1726	1751	1757	1767	1768	1780		
1794	1796	1802	1805	1810	1813	1829		
1835	1845	1851	1862	1868	1881	1895		
1921	1930	1935	1938	1946	1953	1977		
1978	1979	1989	1999					
2015	2051	2061	2067	2079	2099	2109		
2121	2132	2136	2147	2150	2155	2158		
2161	2162	2163	2165	2167	2175	2186		
2192	2203	2210	2241	2248	2273	2289		
2300	2309	2310	2387	2397	2417	2421		
2430	2433	2435	2459	2460	2465	2494		
2507	2512	2527	2538	2561	2570	2571		
2572	2580	2583	2584	2585	2601	2602		
2613	2619	2638	2650	2654	2656	2661		
2664	2677	2692	2699	2709	2723	2734		
2739	2749	2757	2767	2779	2792	2795		
2808	2809	2811	2815	2837	2846	2850		
2854	2858	2862	2867	2902	2903	2907		
2910	2926	2927	2937	2940	2947	2976		
2982	2985							
3006	3011	3016	3022	3025	3038	3054		
3079	3087	3094	3095	3113	3121	3125		
3126	3127	3139	3158	3163	3166	3177		
3186	3188	3190	3253	3255	3270	3280		
3290	3294	3301	3306	3327	3372	3383		
3386	3393	3365	3399	3406	3430	3436		
3442	3447	3465	3477	3487	3497	3499		
3520	3515	3517	3536	3543	3547	3572		
3585	3593	3600	3601	3605	3612	3618		
3621	3630	3646	3665	3669	3676	3687		
3698	3708	3735	3740	3743	3759	3761		
3768	3770	3771	3791	3794	3800	3816		
3844	3852	3853	3877	3879	3887	3891		
3895	3897	3899	3927	3961	3962	3978		
3983	3987	3989	3995					
4008	4011	4024	4035	4039	4051	4078		
4081	4091	4121	4134	4138	4147	4184		
4208	4217	4219	4226	4237	4240	4245		
4264	4269	4281	4290	4299	4322	4339		
4348	4354	4363	4385	4401	4421	4424		
4429	4447	4448	4467	4475	4481	4484		
4487	4491	4492	4501	4514	4515	4519		
4522	4526	4550	4564	4566	4572	4605		
4620	4623	4629	4633	4649	4653	4658		
4672	4683	4712	4714	4721	4723	4730		
4738	4741	4746	4754	4761	4767	4782		
4784	4790	4797	4826	4831	4851	4854		
4861	4883	4890	4892	4894	4906	4909		
4910	4923	4947	4975	4997				
5003	5011	5018	5025	5027	5037	5038		
5039	5062	5066	5074	5077	5095	5105		
5109	5116	5126	5144	5154	5159	5168		
5169	5171	5181	5198	5209	5212	5243		
5254	5259	5273	5295	5296	5304	5307		
5311	5326	5342	5351	5356	5357	5359		
5370	5376	5401	5413	5427	5445	5449		
5458	5465	5467	5476	5480	5492	5521		
5526	5527	5535	5546	5548	5557	5578		
5602	5605	5625	5630	5631	5640	5655		
5668	5680	5686	5699	5704	5716	5739		
5740	5742	5745	5752	5768	5780	2798		
5792	5794	5823	5839	5864	5874	5889		
5891	5900	5905	5914	5920	5921	5955		
5961	5966	5969	5977					

☞ *The Third Day's Drawing, will take place on Monday, the 5th instant.*